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Ontario Geological Survey
Open File Report 6185

Report of Activities, 2005 Resident Geologist Program

Kirkland Lake Regional Resident Geologist Report: Sudbury District

2006

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Sudbury District

by

D. Farrow, J.M. Gaudreau and J. Ireland

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Ontario

Ontario Geological Survey
Regional Resident Geologist Program

Kirkland Lake Regional Resident Geologist (Sudbury District)—2005

by

D. Farrow, J.M. Gaudreau and J. Ireland

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Kirkland Lake Regional Resident Geologist (Sudbury District)—2005

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INTRODUCTION

The Sudbury District Geologist Office includes the judicial districts of Sudbury, Manitoulin, Parry Sound, Muskoka, and parts of Nipissing District and the County of Renfrew. It encompasses approximately 45 000 km^2 and over 340 geographical townships.

Nickel-copper mining operations around the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC) dominate the economy of the district. The Sudbury area is among the oldest and most economically viable mining camps in the world. Since 1888, well over $150 billion has been achieved from approximately 1 billion tons of ore raised.

From north to south, the district is underlain by Archean granitic, metavolcanic, mafic intrusive and gneissic rocks of the Superior Province, Paleoproterozoic mafic intrusive and sedimentary rocks of the Huronian Supergroup of the Southern Province, the Sudbury Igneous Complex and related mafic intrusive rocks, various lithologies within the Central Gneiss Complex of the Grenville Province, and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the Michigan Basin.

A wide range of commodities occur within this diverse assemblage of rock types, which is reflected in the diversity of exploration activities that took place in the district during 2005. Exploration activity in 2005 maintained near-historic highs experienced in 2004. The Sudbury District remains one of the busiest places in Canada for exploration and mining activities.

The Sudbury District Geology Office is located on the campus of Laurentian University in the Willet Green Miller Centre, 3rd Floor, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, P3E 6B5.

Monetary values in the report are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Table 1. Historical summary of claims recorded and assessment work credits in the Sudbury Mining Division to 2005.

Year	Claim Units Recorded	Claim Units Cancelled	Claim Units Active	Total ($) Assessment Work
2005	3980	4595	18019	$9,574,778.00
2004	4479	5117	18932	$5,219,593.00
2003	2801	6519	16691	$5,249,246.00
2002	4946	8332	24501	$11,662,525.00
2001	8501	3531	27444	$4,326,222.00
2000	10 693	3313	22433	$4,441,042.00
1999	3094	2469	15215	$2,241,392.00
1998	2445	3815	13056	$2,182,037.00

MINING ACTIVITY

Nickel and Copper Production

The year 2005 was a year of change for mining in the Sudbury District. The big news for the year was the proposal put forward by Inco Limited to purchase all assets of Falconbridge Limited, which itself had merged with Noranda Inc. earlier in the year. The proposal would make the combined operations one of the largest producers of nickel in the world. The proposal was still under review by regulators at the time of writing.

Metal prices remain strong, with nickel currently averaging US$6.73 per pound, copper averaging $2.23 per pound and the precious metals platinum ($1041 per ounce), gold ($563.3 per ounce) and palladium ($294 per ounce) adding significantly to the value per tonne of ore processed (prices as of March 02, 2006). Consumption of nickel, copper and many other metallic and industrial mineral commodities by China continues to rise with no foreseeable reduction in demand in the short term. China now ranks third in world nickel consumption after the United States and Japan, from a previous fifth place in 2003.

There were 12 nickel-copper mines in the Sudbury District (Figure 1) operated by Falconbridge Limited, FNX Mining Company Incorporated / Dynatec Corporation, First Nickel Inc. and Inco Limited in 2005.

Figure 1. Producing mines in the Sudbury area, 2005.

FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

Falconbridge Limited operated 3 mines in the Sudbury area in 2005, the Craig–Onaping and Fraser–Strathcona mines in Levack Township and the Thayer Lindsley Mine in Blezard Township (*see* Figure 1).

The Lockerby Mine, which closed in September 2004, was subsequently sold to First Nickel Inc., who brought it back into production late in 2005. Production commenced in 1975 yielding 8 Mt ore at 1.79% Ni and 1.07% Cu. The mine has two 1300 m shafts, as well as an internal shaft that extends from 1200 to 1920 m below surface. Falconbridge Limited owns an 18.4% interest in First Nickel Inc. At the time of sale, reserves at the Lockerby Mine were approximately 200 000 t at 1.88% Ni and 1.15% Cu (*Canadian and American Mines Handbook, 2005–06*).

All ore is concentrated at the company's Strathcona Mill, which has a capacity of approximately 10 000 tons per day. Copper concentrate is shipped to the Kidd Metallurgical Division for smelting and refining. Nickel-copper concentrate is shipped to the Sudbury smelter for refining. The produced matte contains nickel, copper, cobalt, precious metals, and platinum group elements. The Sudbury smelter has the capacity to produce 130 000 tons per year. This matte is shipped to the company's Nikkelverk Refinery in Norway for further processing.

Roaster gas is treated in an adjacent plant to produce sulphuric acid, thereby reducing sulphur emissions. The plant has a capacity to produce 300 000 tons of sulphuric acid per year.

Metal production in 2005 was 19 708 tonnes Ni and 23 367 tonnes Cu, compared to 22 604 tonnes Ni and 24 694 tonnes Cu in 2004.

At the beginning of 2005, the company had total proven and probable reserves of 11 864 000 tonnes grading an average of 1.20% Ni and 1.33% Cu (*Canadian and American Mines Handbook, 2005–06*).

Falconbridge Limited reported a consolidated record net earning of US$872 million on 2005, compared to US$672 million in 2004 (*Falconbridge Limited, Earnings Release for 2005*, February 8, 2006).

FIRST NICKEL INC.—LOCKERBY MINE

First Nickel Inc. acquired the past-producing Lockerby Mine from Falconbridge Limited in 2005, together with a package of undeveloped properties obtained through various option and joint venture agreements (see First Nickel Inc. in "Exploration Activities" section). The mine had been on care-and-maintenance since Falconbridge ceased operations in 2004.

Much of the mine infrastructure was still in place, and First Nickel brought the deposit back into production in December, producing ore from the Depth Zone at a rate of 500 tons per day. All ore is processed at the Falconbridge Limited Strathcona mill. The property has a published mineral resource of 223 000 tonnes averaging 1.90% Ni, 1.00% Cu, and 0.06% Co, and inferred mineral resources of 892 000 tonnes averaging 2.4% Ni, 1.43 % Cu and 0.07% Co (*First Nickel Inc. press releases*, July 11, September 28, 2005; January 26, 2006).

FNX MINING COMPANY INCORPORATED / DYNATEC CORPORATION

FNX Mining Company Incorporated and partner Dynatec Corporation operated the McCreedy West Mine in Levack Township throughout 2005. In the second quarter of 2005, FNX commenced of commercial production from the PM deposit, significantly increasing the company's copper-precious metal shipments. The PM deposit is a large Sudbury Igneous Complex copper + nickel + platinum + palladium + gold footwall-type deposit extending from the 900-foot level to the 2200-foot level of the McCreedy West mine. It is approximately 1500 feet long by 1000 feet wide and varies from tens of feet to over 150 feet in true thickness. The PM deposit is open in several directions, including down-dip, to the east and west, and up-dip into the 950 deposit. Mineralization consists of platinum + palladium + gold-enriched massive to stringer to disseminated sulphides dominated by chalcopyrite with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite, pyrite and millerite.

In October 2005 FNX Mining acquired Dynatec Corporation's interest in the former Joint Venture resulting in FNX having 100% ownership and control of all its Sudbury-based assets. Dynatec will continue to provide mining contractor services until December 31, 2007.

Shipment of ore from the McCreedy West Mine totalled 437 367 tons compared to 306 768 tons in 2004. FNX also shipped 21 933 tons of development ore from the PM deposit. Total production in 2005 was 8 million pounds nickel, 6.2 million pounds copper, 98 410 pounds cobalt and 10 040 ounces of combined platinum, palladium and gold.

The company realized a cash operating margin of $33.1 million from total revenue of $84.6 million. The cash cost of producing a pound of nickel net of by-product credits was US$3.17 in 2005. Weighted average metal prices realized in 2005 were US$6.56 per pound nickel, US$1.73 per pound copper and $514 per ounce combined total precious metals (platinum + palladium + gold) (*FNX Mining Company Limited press releases*, March 31; October 5, 21; November 2, 2005; February 23, 2006).

INCO LIMITED

Inco Limited operated 6 underground and 1 open pit mine in 2004, the McCreedy East/Coleman, Copper Cliff North, Copper Cliff South, Creighton, Garson and Stobie underground operations and the Gertrude open pit operation. Processing facilities include the Clarabelle Mill (rated capacity approximately 45 000 tons per day), the Copper Cliff Smelter, 4 refineries, 3 sulphuric acid plants, 1 liquid sulphur plant, and one oxygen plant. Inco employs approximately 4560 employees at its Sudbury operations.

The Inco Limited Sudbury operations produces 216 million pounds of nickel (36 million pounds from external sources), 287 million pounds of copper (10 million pounds from external sources), 419 000 ounces of precious metals (combined platinum + palladium + gold + silver + other) and 3.7 million pounds of cobalt.

Concentrate from Voisey's Bay operations began arriving at Inco's Sudbury processing facilities in late 2005 (*Canadian and American Mines Handbook*, 2005–06).

Industrial Mineral Production

Industrial mineral production for a wide variety of commodities remained constant in the Sudbury District in 2005 (Figure 2, Table 2). Commodities include dolostone, silica, trap rock, flagstone, organic soil conditioner, and sundry varieties of coloured landscape stone and aggregate. Numerous companies extracted a considerable amount of sand and gravel for various purposes.

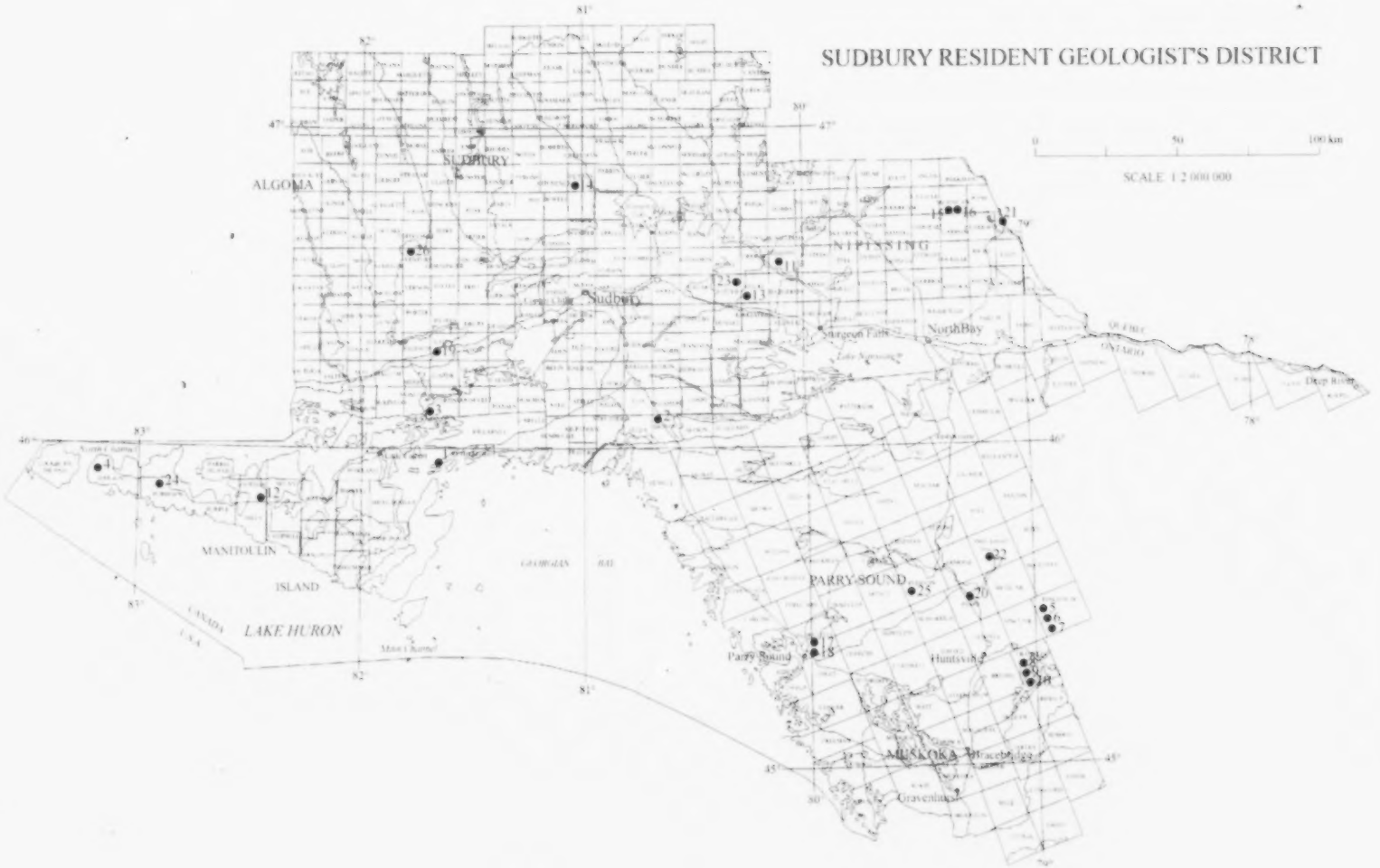

Figure 2. Industrial mineral and dimension stone producers 2005 (keyed to Table 2).

Table 2. Industrial mineral and dimension stone producers in the Sudbury District in 2005 (keyed to Figure 2).

No.	Township / Area	Company / Individual	Commodity
1	Badgeley Island	Unimin Canada Ltd.	Silica
2	Bigwood	Allstone Quarry Products Inc.	Landscape Stone
3	Curtin	Inco Ltd.	Silica
4	Dawson	Lafarge Canada Ltd.	Dolomite
5	Finlayson	Fraser Quarry	Flagstone
6	Finlayson	McDonald Quarry	Flagstone
7	Finlayson	Tasso Lake Stone	Flagstone
8	Franklin	Algonquin Stone	Flagstone
9	Franklin	Boothby Quarry	Flagstone
10	Franklin	Birkendale Granite	Flagstone
11	Gibbons	Upper Canada Stone Company Ltd.	Landscape Stone
12	Gordon	Canadian Colour Rock Inc.	Flagstone
13	Hugel	Rintala Construction Company Limited	Landscape Stone
14	Hutton	Renger Resources Limited	Railway Ballast
15	McAuslan	Callandar Industries Ltd.	Veneer Stone
16	McAuslan	McLaren's Bay Mica Stone Quarries	Masonry Stone
17	McDougall	Fowler Construction Company Limited	Flagstone
18	McDougall	Mill Lake Stone Quarry Ltd.	Flagstone
19	Nairn	J. Owen Development Ltd.	Armor Stone
20	Perry	Cushman Stone and Gravel	Flagstone
21	Poitras	Thorne Brilliant Stone Quarry	Masonry Stone
22	Proudfoot	Rock Lake Quarry	Flagstone
23	Ratter	Crea-Mac Contracting Company Ltd.	Decorative Stone
24	Robinson	Colonial Brick and Stone	Flagstone
25	Ryerson	Ted Boyes and Sons Construction Limited	Flagstone
26	Venturi	Agricultural Mineral Prospectors	Inorganic Fertilizer (phosphate)

AGRICULTURAL MINERAL PROSPECTORS INCORPORATED

This company continued its sixth year of seasonal operations producing vermiculite and calcite from the Burns Mine in Venturi and Tofflemire townships. The material is derived from a weathered regolith overlying the Spanish River Carbonatite Complex.

The product is marketed as an agricultural mineral fertilizer and soil conditioner for certified organically produced and conventionally produced crops. The average mineral composition is 70% calcite, 10% apatite, 15% biotite/vermiculite, and 5% accessory minerals. Present markets include Ontario, Michigan, Quebec, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and New York State.

Production figures for 2005 are unavailable at the time of writing. The company has produced approximately 17 000 tonnes of product since commencement of production in 1999.

INCO LIMITED—LAWSON QUARRY

Inco Limited produces high-purity silica from Paleoproterozoic quartz arenite of the Huronian Supergroup at its Lawson Quarry in Whitefish Falls. The material is used as flux at the Inco Limited Copper Cliff smelter. Production statistics are confidential.

LAFARGE CANADA INCORPORATED—MELDRUM BAY OPERATIONS

Lafarge Canada Incorporated quarries approximately 5 million tons of dolostone annually from its Meldrum Bay quarry in Dawson Township, on the western end of Manitoulin Island. Massive Paleozoic dolostone is excavated in a single lift approximately 50 feet high. The material is classified as 70% construction aggregate and 30% metallurgical grade flux. Lake freighters ship the material to markets in southern Ontario and the United States.

RENGER RESOURCES LIMITED—MOOSE MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS

Renger Resources Limited crushes, sorts, and ships aggregate produced from the former Moose Mountain Mine in Hutton Township. The material is from an unprocessed stockpile that remained after the mine ceased operations in 1981. It is shipped by truck to the Canadian National Railway Company siding at Milnet, where it is loaded into maintenance-of-way hopper cars for use as railway ballast. The railway is decreasing its reliance on smelter slag due to perceived environmental concerns. Production figures for 2005 were unavailable at the time of writing.

UNIMIN CANADA LIMITED—BADGELEY ISLAND SILICA

Unimin Canada Limited produces approximately 500 000 tons of high-grade silica annually from Bar River Formation quartz arenite of the Paleoproterozoic Huronian Supergroup on Badgeley Island. The material is shipped to Midland, Ontario, and Ashtabula, Ohio, for further processing.

ADVANCED EXPLORATION

Advanced exploration activities focused exclusively on nickel-copper-platinum group element (PGE) projects proximal to the Sudbury Igneous Complex. Advanced exploration and development activities also took place at most underground mining operations as part of individual mine resource replenishment plans. Significant advanced exploration projects are highlighted below.

Falconbridge Limited—Nickel Rim South Deposit

Falconbridge Limited announced early in 2004 that it is commencing a five-year, $368 million program at the Nickel Rim South deposit for underground definition drilling. Inferred resources at the deposit are 13.2 Mt averaging 1.7% Ni, 3.5% Cu, 0.04% Co, 0.8 g/t gold, 1.9 g/t platinum, and 2.2 g/t palladium. Production is expected to start in 2009 with a projected overall capital investment estimated at $412 million. Site preparation is complete and development of electrical, water and natural gas services was initiated in 2004. Production shaft and ventilation raise development began in the first quarter of 2005. At the time of writing, the production shaft had attained a depth of 219 m and the vent raise had attained a depth of 767 m (*Falconbridge Limited press releases*, February 8, 2006; October 25, 2005).

Falconbridge Limited—Fraser Morgan Deposit

The Fraser Morgan deposit is 100% owned by Falconbridge Limited and has been the subject of surface and underground exploration programs since its discovery in 1995. Located on the north range of the Sudbury Igneous Complex approximately 2 km southeast of the Fraser Mine, the Fraser Morgan deposit currently hosts 4 zones of mineralization, the 8, 9 and 10 zones and the 11 Zone, discovered in July of 2004. All 4 zones occur within a 2.5 km strike length.

Discovered in July of 2004, 11 Zone represents a zone of contact-hosted nickel-copper mineralization 1000 to 1150 m below surface and has been the subject of surface drilling and geophysics to evaluate the nature and extent of mineralization. Surface and underground diamond drilling on Zone 11 continued in 2005 to track the mineralization along trend to the northeast. To date, an inferred resource of 1.1 M tonnes averaging 2.1% Ni, 0.7% Cu and 0.1% Co have been calculated for the 11 Zone.

Resources as of December 31, 2004, for the other 3 zones are:

Zone 8	Indicated	1.55M tonnes averaging 1.69% Ni and 0.67% Cu
	Inferred	0.10M tonnes averaging 1.80% Ni and 0.45% Cu
Zone 9	Measured	3.33M tonnes averaging 1.85% Ni and 0.61% Cu
Zone 10	Inferred	0.90M tonnes averaging 1.50% Ni and 0.40% Cu

These and additional diamond-drilling results will be evaluated as part of a pre-feasibility study being completed by Falconbridge (*Falconbridge Limited press release*, March 4, 2005).

FNX Mining Company Incorporated—Podolsky (Norman) Property

The $40 million advanced underground exploration program at the Podolsky property in Norman Township continued in 2005 with excavation of the vertical shaft to 2000 feet with a target depth of 2600 feet below surface. The shaft is being developed to access the 2000 Deposit for bulk sampling purposes. The deposit is hosted in an Offset Dike environment (www.fnxmining.com).

Industrial Minerals Inc.—Bissett Creek Graphite Deposit

Industrial Minerals Inc. announced the shipment of 2000 pounds of high-grade, Graf-X jumbo, coarse natural flake graphite from their Bissett Creek property in Maria Township. This order was sent for evaluation purposes to a large international user of expandable graphite.

The Bissett Creek deposit is located near Bissett Creek on the Highway 17, east of Mattawa. The property comprises 28 patented claims covering 504 hectares, and has been the subject of exploration drilling, trenching and metallurgical test work by KHD Canada, Kilborn Engineering, Pincock Alan and Holt and Cominco Engineering Services. Drilling has occurred on only 10% of the deposit.

The company reports that significant upgrades of the dry processing plant would be required to bring the deposit into commercial production *(Synopsis of Industrial Minerals press release*, November 21, 2005*)*.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

The Sudbury District continued to experience near-record levels of exploration during 2005. More than 33 mining and exploration companies and individuals reported work on more than 57 exploration projects in the Sudbury district in 2005. Nickel-copper-PGE was the most common commodity target but exploration for gold, copper-zinc-silver, diamonds, plus a wide spectrum of industrial commodities, was documented as well. There was no appreciable reduction in exploration activities at year end.

Aurora Platinum Corporation

Aurora Platinum Corporation was acquired by FNX Mining Company, Inc. and Dynatec Corporation in May 2005. FNX assumed exploration of former Aurora properties as part of the deal. The following work was completed prior to finalization of the agreement.

FOY JOINT VENTURE (AURORA / FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED)

Diamond drilling resumed on a hole targeting a 250 by 300 m conductor modelled from a previously run borehole UTEM 4 survey. Geophysical results and drilling in this area indicate that sulphides represent a ribbon-like body exhibiting a moderately steep westerly plunge. Three holes, totalling 4000 m, were drilled down-plunge, focussing on the mineralized corridor. UTEM-4 surveys and modelling were completed on all boreholes. No results had been released at the time of writing.

NICKEL LAKE JOINT VENTURE (AURORA / INCO LIMITED)

Previous diamond-drill hole data have established the presence and continuity of the Nickel Lake Zone, a 100 m long, conductive, sulphide-mineralized zone that extends in excess of 435 m in depth along the hanging wall of the Foy offset dike. The latest hole, drilled to test the projected western down-plunge extension of the zone, intersected a 26.55 m section containing 10 to 15% sulphide mineralization, of which a 4.98 m section returned grades of 0.62% Cu and 0.81% Ni. A borehole UTEM-4 survey has been completed and preliminary modeling indicates that the drill hole intersected the upper portion of a strong conductor. A deep-penetrating surface EM survey will be followed by diamond drilling of conductive targets.

NORTH RANGE PROJECT (AURORA PLATINUM CORP.)

Diamond drilling commenced on this claim group in January. Throughout 2004 Aurora performed extensive prospecting and mapping on the property, situated a few kilometers north of the Sudbury Igneous Complex. Work focused on identifying areas most prospective for hosting Sudbury Footwall-style copper, platinum, palladium and gold mineralization, hosted in Sudbury Breccia within footwall rocks. Drill targets consist of ground EM anomalies in association with favourable geology and geochemistry (*Aurora Platinum Corp. Press release*, January 20, May 4, 2005; Technical Report on Nickel Lake Property, February 21, 2005).

Champion Bear Resources Ltd.

Champion Bear Resources Ltd. has exploration projects in both the Sudbury area and in northwestern Ontario. The Sudbury properties include 2 projects in Parkin and Aylmer townships northeast of the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC), and the Iron Mask Project, a large contiguous land holding located in Harty, Hess, Moncreiff, Cartier, Ermatinger, Hart, Leinster and Munster townships northwest of the SIC. The Iron Mask property was the focus of exploration in 2005.

Mineralization at Iron Mask is associated with an extensive magnetite skarn zone within sheared basal Espanola Formation limestone. Sudbury Breccia is present locally. The company postulates that the skarn development and magnetic alteration may be the result of deep-seated fluid migration associated with the SIC. Gravity and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys completed in 2004 identified 13 geophysical targets over 2.8 km of a previously defined, 8 km long magnetic anomaly. The program was designed to explore for potential structural traps where polymetallic mineralization may have pooled. There is some evidence that mineralization may be concentrated within fold structures in key limestone units that can be traced along strike and down dip.

Three diamond-drill holes completed in December 2005 tested IP anomalies within Espanola Formation limestone, targeting known zinc-copper-nickel-cobalt-silver-bismuth mineralization. Anomalous zinc ± copper mineralizaton associated with magnetite-bearing limestone, including 0.39% zinc over 1.9 m, was intersected. Serpent Formation wacke and siltstone overlying the Espanola Formation also contained elevated copper and zinc values.

In 2005 Champion Bear extended its exploration grid approximately 4 km northeast along the projected trend of the magnetic and gravity anomalies, and 70 km of line cutting, with spacing at 100 and 200 m intervals, was completed. Ground magnetic surveys, geological mapping and geochemical sampling were completed over the summer.

In June, investigation of 7 geophysical targets begun in 2004 was completed with 1230 m of diamond drilling in 4 holes. Anomalous copper, zinc, arsenic, cobalt, silver, lead, molybdenum and gold mineralization was found in

association with major structures. Alteration was found both parallel to and crosscutting Huronian metasediments, Nipissing Gabbro and granite.

Drill hole IM05-5 intersected over 13 m of anomalous base metal mineralization. A 7.2 m core length (99.5 to 106.7 m) assayed 0.13% copper, and a 1.7 m section of core (106.7-108.4 m) assayed 0.20% zinc. The presence of significant alteration was also confirmed. Drill holes IM04-1 and IM04-03, drilled along the main zone, intersected anomalous polymetallic copper, zinc and silver mineralization.

Champion Bear is planning a three-pronged exploration program consisting of follow-up diamond drilling and ground geophysical and geological surveys beginning early in 2006 to test remaining IP targets, explore in detail the limestone and structures near drill hole IM05-05 and to extend the IP surveys to the northeast.

Compilation of geologic mapping and soil sampling results from the Parkin property was undertaken in 2005 to define 2 targets to be diamond drilled in March 2006.

Champion Bear and Wallbridge Mining Company entered into an option and joint venture agreement late in 2005, covering 117 claim units in the northeastern portion of Champion Bear's Iron Mask claims in Harty and Hess townships. These claims cover a 14 km strike length of the Hess Offset dike, on either side of Inco Limited's Rivers Option property, which hosts a small lens of mineralization reportedly containing about 20 900 tonnes grading 0.82% Cu and 1.45% nickel (*Champion Bear Resources Ltd. press releases*, March 9, June 6, August 9, December 1, 2005).

First Nickel Inc.—North Range Properties

First Nickel Inc., the new owner of the Lockerby Mine, entered into an agreement with Falconbridge Limited to earn interests in 3 exploration properties, the Bowell, Foy Mouth and Morgan–Lumsden properties located along a 10 km section of the north range of the Sudbury Basin. A known deposit on the Bowell property is reported to have near-term open pit production potential.

BOWELL PROPERTY

The Bowell property hosts a contact deposit with a measured resource of 601 800 t averaging 1.18% nickel, 0.71% copper, and 0.04% cobalt, an indicated resource of 645 900 t averaging 1.17% nickel, 0.35% copper, and 0.043% cobalt, and an inferred resource of 400 000 t averaging 1.1% nickel, 0.2% copper, and 0.04% cobalt. The northwest portion of the Bowell deposit extends to surface and presents potential for open pit production. This deposit is open to expansion by further drilling down-dip and along strike, as well as within the immediate footwall below the contact. The deposit has above average nickel:copper ratios, suggesting there may be potential for high-grade footwall-type deposits in Sudbury Breccia known to exist on the property. Over 1.5 km of untested North Range Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC) contact lies northeast of the known deposit on the property. The company will spend $1.5 million in exploration and various studies, including metallurgical, engineering and environmental, and to complete a feasibility study on the property by spring 2006.

An 8000 m diamond-drilling program began on the Bowell property in October to test a number of targets identified by a deep-penetration, high-resolution IP/resistivity survey. The known sulphide deposit provides a geophysical signature that can be applied to the rest of the property. The survey suggests 3 additional contact-associated targets east of the known deposit, including a potential 200 m eastern extension of known mineralization. Two geophysical anomalies to the east are associated with gossanous zones where previous grab sampling by Falconbridge returned values in the 1.15 to 1.77% nickel range.

FOY MOUTH PROPERTY

The Foy Mouth property covers an area of 323 ha at the junction of the SIC and the Foy Offset Dike along the North Range. The intercept of offset dikes with the main SIC has historically been a favourable environment for hosting significant accumulations of nickel-copper sulphide mineralization on other parts of the SIC.

A 15 000 m diamond-drilling program under the direction of Falconbridge Limited during 2005 at Foy Mouth identified previously unreported zones of nickel sulphide mineralization, including the McGrindle Creek West and Sovereign Trends.

At the McGrindle Creek West Zone, diamond drilling below surface exposures of mineralization near the hanging-wall contact of the Foy Offset Dike intersected significant widths of near-surface nickel sulphide mineralization: Drill hole BO-189 intersected massive and semi-massive sulphides that assayed 1.53% nickel and 0.97% copper over 12.85 m, including 7.15 m of 2.01% nickel and 1.00% copper. Drill hole BO-187 intersected 12.15 m of 1.54% nickel and 0.56% Cu copper, including 4.15 m of 2.18% nickel and 0.71% copper. Previously, surface sampling of this area by Falconbridge returned 1.37% nickel and 0.79% copper over 7 m.

Drill hole BO-182, drilled 150 m east and along strike of hole BO-187, intersected semi-massive and breccia-hosted sulphides that assayed 1.07% nickel and 0.48% copper over 24.65 m, including 6.35 m of 1.53% nickel and 0.47% copper. The possible down-plunge continuation of this mineralized trend has been identified in drill hole BO-152, which intersected 8.0 m of 1.12% nickel and 0.60% copper about 70 m below hole BO-182. Drill hole BO-188 intersected 5.20 m of 1.92% nickel and 1.06% copper within a broader zone of 12.20 m of 1.27% nickel and 0.83% copper. Drill hole BO-194, located 250 m northeast of BO-188, intersected 6.60 m of 1.10% nickel and 0.47% copper and included a higher grade section of 1.43% nickel and 0.41% copper over 2.90 m. The sulphide zone remains open along strike and at depth. Diamond drilling is ongoing to define the overall dimensions of the sulphide system.

In the Sovereign Trend Zone, drilling intersected 11.95 m of 1.15% nickel and 0.69% copper in drill hole BO-159 and 7.1 m of 1.33% nickel and 0.54% copper in drill hole BO-174. The sulphide zone is open up- and down-plunge and responds well to borehole UTEM. The proximity of the Sovereign Trend Zone to the McGrindle Creek West Zone could prove to be beneficial to potential development plans.

MORGAN–LUMSDEN PROPERTY

On the 249 ha Morgan–Lumsden property, 3 widely-spaced diamond-drill holes were completed along the basal contact of the SIC above 500 m depth. Up to 2 km of SIC contact strike-length between 500 and 1500 m depth remains untested. Previous exploration by Falconbridge entailed airborne geophysics, surface geological mapping and 3 historic diamond-drill holes completed in the 1960s. Falconbridge is the operator of the exploration program at the property.

Drill hole M-055 intersected 2 zones of semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization at 800 m vertical depth containing 0.35 m grading 1.72% Ni and 0.03% Cu, and 0.25 m grading 2.14% Ni and 0.10% Cu. The intersections are hosted in rock units associated with the basal contact of the SIC. The sulphide zones in drill hole M-055 are open up- and down-plunge. A conductive trend has been identified that extends away from M-055 in a south-southeasterly direction. Very high nickel:copper ratios suggest potential for footwall mineralization associated with the system. Falconbridge completed drilling hole M-058, designed to test UTEM conductors interpreted from drill hole M-055. Drill hole M-058 intersected the basal SIC contact 150 m south of M-054 at a drill depth of 955.25 m. Borehole UTEM on this hole identified a broad region of elevated conductance back towards M-055. The orthogonal component of the survey also suggests a footwall target below the hole.

First Nickel has an option from Falconbridge to earn a 50% interest in the Morgan–Lumsden property, and is reviewing the results of the 2005 exploration program to decide upon continuation of the option agreement.

LANDORE PROPERTY

First Nickel entered into a joint venture agreement with Landore Resources Canada Inc. to acquire a 70% interest in the Landore property adjoining the East Zone of the Lockerby Mine. The 130 ha Landore property extends for 1.3 km into the footwall, south of the Lockerby East portion of First Nickel's Lockerby Mine property. Given the copper-depleted nature of the known contact-style ores and the presence of extensive Sudbury Breccia in the footwall, there is significant potential for high-grade copper-PGE deposits in the footwall to the Lockerby East ore system.

The Landore property also contains the historic, contact-style Conwest deposit. The center of the deposit lies at 250 m vertical depth. Of interest to First Nickel are indicated areas of much higher grade within the deposit. This deposit is 500 m above First Nickel's Lockerby East deposit, along the same ore system, suggesting potential for more contact-related mineralization along this trend.

First Nickel began exploration on the Landore property in August, including deep-penetration IP surveys from surface, detailed mapping of Sudbury Breccia on the property and a thorough review of past drilling on the Conwest deposit to delineate areas of higher grade that may be accessible by ramp from surface.

First Nickel is also planning a major underground diamond-drilling program at Lockerby East to increase confidence levels in the existing resource base and to explore for more resources in the vicinity. With the Landore acquisition, a number of these holes will be continued south to explore for footwall deposits (*First Nickel press releases*, March 7, 22, June 1, July 11, August 3, 18, September 6, 28, October 3, 24, November 21, December 15, 2005).

FNX Mining Company Inc. and Dynatec Corporation

The Sudbury Joint Venture (SJV) is owned 75% by FNX Mining Company Inc. (exploration operator) and 25% by Dynatec Corporation (mining operator). SJV property holdings, including the McCreedy West, Levack, Victoria, Podolsky and Kirkwood mines, all former copper, nickel, platinum, palladium, and gold producers, were augmented by the acquisition of Aurora Platinum Corporation and all its Sudbury area properties in May 2005 (*see* "Aurora Platinum Corporation" section above).

The SJV's $11.4 million, 2005 exploration budget allocated just over $6 million to explore for copper-platinum-palladium-gold deposits in the prospective footwall environments behind the Levack and McCreedy West mines, and to explore for similar deposits and nickel contact deposits at their Podolsky property.

The McCreedy West and Levack properties are located within the productive Levack Embayment, which hosts over 16 producing or formerly producing mines containing over 250 million tons of nickel-rich contact-type ore. The eastern half of the Levack Embayment is held separately by Inco Limited and Falconbridge Limited and is host to several large, high-grade copper-platinum-palladium-gold footwall-type deposits situated behind the nickel-rich contact deposits. Some of these footwall deposits are significant distances from the nickel contact deposits. The SJV properties cover the western half of the Levack Embayment, which also hosts large, nickel-rich contact deposits, but no large copper-platinum-palladium-gold footwall-type deposits similar to those on the eastern embayment. Footwall mineralization discovered to date on SJV properties (e.g., PM Deposit at McCreedy West and high-grade, isolated drill intersections) demonstrates the potential to host copper-platinum-palladium-gold footwall-type deposits in the western Levack Embayment. Most SJV footwall mineralization discovered to date is behind the McCreedy West Mine, near the contact area. Mineralized drill intersections behind the Levack/McCreedy West Mine Complex in 2004 ranged from 0.5 to 27.9 feet in core length and, together with the results of historic drilling, indicate a strike length of 600 feet in the footwall behind the Levack #3 ore body and 350 feet in the footwall behind the Levack main ore body.

The SJV 2005 surface diamond-drilling program was concentrated on the footwall environments behind the McCreedy and Levack mines to follow up successful 2004 exploration results. During the first quarter of 2005, a total of 61 448 feet was drilled in 143 holes. The bulk of drilling was on the PM, East Main and Inter Main deposits at the McCreedy West Mine, where 119 underground holes were completed for a total of 34 182 feet. The balance of drilling was split between in-fill holes on the Podolsky North deposit and in the footwall behind the Levack Mine.

The Levack property has a large zone of Sudbury Breccia in association with and behind the Levack Mine. Surface mapping, geophysics and diamond drilling of the footwall, together with geological studies on the PM and Podolsky deposits, have provided a better understanding of footwall environments and has pointed to prospective targets on the McCreedy West, Levack and Podolsky properties. The focus at the Podolsky property in 2005 was on sinking an exploration shaft on the 2000 deposit and implementation of an advanced underground exploration program leading to a feasibility study. The SJV tested several prospective targets on the property, including both nickel-bearing targets at the base of the SIC and copper-platinum-palladium-gold in the footwall and offset dike environments.

In February, SJV drilling discovered high-grade copper-nickel-platinum-palladium-gold mineralization in the footwall rocks behind the Levack Mine property. Two massive sulphide veins consisting of chalcopyrite, cubanite, pentlandite and millerite were intersected approximately 3900 feet vertically below surface in borehole FNX 6010, collared behind the Levack No.2 shaft and drilled southeast, subparallel to the SIC contact. The upper vein intersection consisted of 10.2 feet grading 26.2% copper, 3.0% nickel and 0.42 ounces per ton platinum + palladium + gold TPM (Total Precious Metals). The lower vein intersection occurred 27.6 feet deeper in the hole and assayed 26.2% copper, 3.7% nickel and 0.45 opt TPM over 16.4 feet. Mineralized Sudbury Breccia was intersected throughout most of the borehole. Sudbury Breccia hosts most Sudbury Basin footwall deposits and, in this area, hosts the Levack No.3 ore body.

The discovery drill hole was subsequently deepened to 7000 feet. From about 5000 feet to 5750 feet, a large sulphide mineralized system containing veins, blebs and disseminations of bornite was intersected. The mineralized system and the massive sulphide veins are similar in character and occur at the same stratigraphic location as the Inco Limited McCreedy East Mine 153 deposit and the Falconbridge Limited Fraser–Strathcona Deep Copper ore deposits. This new discovery is 6000 feet west of the McCreedy East Mine 153 footwall deposit and 12 000 feet from the Fraser–Strathcona Deep Copper deposits. It is also directly behind and below the Levack Mine, which produced some 60 million tons of 1.8% nickel and 1.0% copper ore from 1937–1999.

Borehole UTEM surveying to a depth of 5450 feet outlined a large, complex, strongly conductive environment with in-hole and off-hole anomalies open at depth. The main conductor has a highly conductive 225 by 375 feet core hosted within a larger 650 by 1000 feet conductor having variable conductivity.

In May, 5 surface diamond-drill rigs were mobilized to follow up the Levack discovery, and under an agreement with Falconbridge, 2 drill rigs began underground drilling of the Levack Footwall discovery from Falconbridge's Craig Mine. Several other drill holes intersected massive sulphide veins similar to the high-grade nickel-copper-platinum-palladium-gold mineralization intersected in discovery hole FNX 6010.

By August, the SJV had 16 diamond-drill rigs operating on its Sudbury properties; 4 surface and 2 underground rigs at the Levack Footwall deposit, 2 surface rigs at the McCreedy West Mine, 4 surface rigs on the Aurora Project (acquired in May, with the ownership of Aurora Platinum Corp. properties), 2 rigs at the Falconbridge Mine Property and 2 on the Foy property.

Detailed results from recent diamond drilling of 19 holes on the Levack Footwall deposit may be viewed on the monthly reports section of the Resident Geologist's Program:
www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/resgeol/northeast/sudbury/reports/month_e.asp .

The southeast part of the South Range of the SIC hosts the Frood, Stobie, Little Stobie, Kirkwood, Garson, Falconbridge and East mines. Inco Limited's operating Garson Mine is contiguous to and midway between the Kirkwood and Falconbridge mine properties.

Work by FNX on the Kirkwood property discovered a previously undocumented vein of massive sulphides containing high-grade copper-nickel-platinum-palladium-gold mineralization about 2000 feet behind the Kirkwood Mine. Subsequent work, including geological mapping, airborne geophysics, beep mat prospecting, stripping, trenching and channel sampling revealed the vein to be connected to a 53-foot long lens of massive sulphide, mainly pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite, within mineralized Sudbury Breccia and quartz diorite. The highest precious metal values within the lens are dominated by palladium with significant platinum and gold. Channel sampling highlights include 3.1% copper, 0.8% nickel and 9.4 g/t TPM over 9.2 feet and 2.3% copper, 0.7% nickel and 7.9 g/t TPM over 18.9 feet.

FNX also completed 6 shallow diamond-drill holes (2139 feet), intersecting significant copper-nickel-platinum-palladium-gold mineralization in 3 holes: 21.1 feet assaying 2.3% copper, 0.5% nickel and 6.6 g/t TPM; 25.6 feet assaying 5.4% copper, 0.8% nickel and 16.7 g/t TPM; and 10.4 feet assaying 6.1% copper, 0.7% nickel and 32.8 g/t TPM.

The 3 drill holes that intersected the sulphide lens tested mineralization to 250 feet beneath the trench. A drill hole 100 feet to the west and 2 drill holes 100 feet to the east intersected the favourable breccia horizon, but did not intersect massive sulphides or associated quartz diorite. Mineralization is open at depth but strike length appears limited near surface.

The discovery of significant copper-nickel-platinum-palladium-gold mineralization 2000 feet into the footwall behind the Kirkwood Mine demonstrates the potential of the footwall rocks here and at the nearby Falconbridge property to host economic deposits. The footwall rocks of the Kirkwood and Falconbridge mine properties are considered to be relatively unexplored. The Falconbridge Mine property, recently acquired by FNX and Dynatec in the Aurora Platinum transaction, is mostly covered by widespread glacial outwash, which may have hindered past surface exploration along the 5 miles of Sudbury Breccia and footwall rocks on the property (*FNX Mining Company Inc. press releases*, February 28, May 4, 10, 19, August 3, 23, October 5, 21, 31, November 2, 2005; February 23, 2006).

Lonmin Plc – Inco Limited – Sudbury Joint Venture

Early in 2005, Lonmin Plc and Inco Limited established a 50:50 joint venture agreement to explore for, and subsequently develop and process, low-sulphide platinum group metals (PGM)-rich deposits occurring away from the typical high-grade nickel-copper and copper-nickel sulphide deposits of the SIC. The Lonmin–Inco Joint Venture (SPV—Sudbury PGM joint Venture) covers 6 properties around the SIC that are highly prospective for low-sulfide PGM mineralization.

Exploration to date includes data collation, detailed geological mapping, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. Through surface trenching and drilling PGM mineralization has been discovered on 4 of the properties. The highest PGM grades and widths were intersected through a series of branch diamond-drill holes on the Levack North property, drilled for metallurgical and evaluation information. Multi-gram PGM values have also been intersected on the Denison, Wisner and Capre properties.

The following property and exploration descriptions are from the "Inco Joint Venture" page at: www.lonmin.com/OurBusiness/Exploration/Projects/JointVenturesinSudbury/IncoJointVenture.tabid.244/Default.aspx .

DENISON

The Denison property is located on the southwest edge of the Sudbury Basin (northeast Denison Township), including the Crean Hill and Vermilion mines. The setting of the Vermilion deposit is unusual in that it occurs over a kilometre from the SIC contact within a series of metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Low sulphide PGM mineralization has also been reported in association with the nickel-copper mineralization at Crean Hill located along the base of the SIC and within the immediate footwall rocks. Exploration will be conducted over the entire property to look for extensions of the known mineralization and new deposits of low-sulphide, high-PGM mineralization.

CAPRE

The Capre property is located on the eastern edge of the Sudbury Basin (northeast Capreol Township). The SIC contact has been previously explored for contact nickel mineralization, but a large area of the property, including the footwall beneath the nickel-copper mineralization, has not been explored for low-sulphide, high-PGM mineralization. Exploration will start with detailed mapping and geophysical surveys of the large footwall area and the deepening of selected drill holes to explore deeper into the footwall.

LEVACK NORTH

The Levack North property is located on the North Range of the Sudbury Basin (Levack Township) and adjoins Levack Mine (FNX Mining and Dynatec Corporation) and McCreedy East Mine (Inco Limited). Both of these

mines contain PGM mineralization related to copper-nickel deposits found close to the SIC contact and copper-PGM deposits situated in the footwall rocks. In addition to this known footwall mineralization, large areas of the footwall are unexplored for low-sulphide, high-PGM mineralization. Exploration will investigate possible extensions to known footwall mineralization and the low sulphide PGM potential of the footwall rocks.

MCKIM

The McKim property on the South Range of the Sudbury Basin (north McKim Township) includes Little Stobie and Frood mines, which produced over 150 million tonnes of nickel-copper ore since the beginning of the 20th Century. Frood mine was also a major producer of PGMs during the Second World War. A mined high-grade, low-sulfide PGM deposit with little base metal content, known as the 'siliceous zone', occurs at Frood Mine. Future exploration of this property will focus on extensions of known low-sulphide, high-PGM mineralization and the prospective untested ground to the south.

WISNER

The Wisner property is located on the North Range of the Sudbury Basin (west-central Wisner Township). Shallow drilling and surface showings of low-sulphide PGM mineralization have previously been found on the property, usually associated with thin chalcopyrite veins and stringers or as disseminations. A similar style PGM mineralization has recently been located in the footwall rocks on nearby properties by Lonmin Plc's Sudbury Camp Joint Venture partners, Wallbridge Mining Company limited.

TRILLABELLE

Trillabelle is located on the western edge of the Sudbury Basin (west-central Trill Township). It includes the largest embayment (a depression in the footwall of the SIC) found within the Sudbury Basin. Contact nickel-copper mineralization occurs on the property, but the potential for the footwall to host low-sulphide PGM mineralization has not previously been investigated. Exploration on Trillabelle for low-sulphide PGM mineralization is at a very early stage. (*Lonmin Plc press release*, January 18, 2005)

Metanor Resources Inc.

In March, Metanor Resources Inc. announced results from a twelve-hole, 1551 m diamond-drilling campaign performed during autumn 2004 on its Wahnapitei property near Sudbury. The diamond drilling was carried out to verify IP geophysical conductors and to confirm the continuity of gold-bearing zones discovered during previous work.

In the immediate vicinity of the main mineralized zone (MZ), 4 new drill holes and 2 existing drill holes that were deepened, allowed further investigation of the main zone at various depths and to confirm its vertical dip. The best mineralized intersections were obtained at the eastern end of the MZ in drill hole MW-04-05, which returned 7.5 g/t gold over 0.40 m at a depth of 15 m, and at the western end in drill hole MW-04-11, which returned 18.43 g/t gold over 0.35 m at 25 m depth. Deepening of existing drill holes allowed intersection of the MZ at a depth of 75 m and the best intersection (SH-88-14) returned a grade of 2.10 g/t gold over 0.45 m. About 40 m north of the MZ, drill hole MW-04-05 cut a mineralized zone injected with quartz-ankerite veins which returned 14.27 g/t gold over 0.45 m.

A conductive zone was tested in the southwest part of the MZ. Three drill holes intersected sheared gabbro containing numerous quartz-sulfide veins. Southward, a quartz-chalcopyrite vein located at the contact of sheared gabbro returned 7.07 g/t gold over 0.35 m. Farther south, other fractured and brecciated zones in gabbro are flooded by mineralized veinlets which returned anomalous gold values.

Multi-element assays of some mineralized intersections in the gabbro and quartz diorite units revealed the presence of PGEs in 2 sectors of the property. The following intersections were obtained.

0.088 g/t platinum and 0.106 g/t palladium over 1.10 m in drill hole MW-04-01;
0.031 g/t platinum and 0.041 g/t palladium over 0.55 m in drill hole MW-04-03;
0.034 g/t platinum and 0.035 g/t palladium over 2.40 m in drill hole MW-04-06;
0.019 g/t platinum and 0.035 g/t palladium over 3.64 m in drill hole MW-04-06;
0.142 g/t platinum and 0.226 g/t palladium over 2.05 m in drill hole MW-04-08 and
0.141 g/t platinum and 0.165 g/t palladium over 3.95 m in drill hole MW-04-09.

The company plans a new diamond-drilling campaign to further investigate known mineralized horizons and to test 3 additional IP anomalies on the property (*Metanor Resources Inc., press release*, March 31 2005).

Millstream Mines Ltd.

Millstream Mines Ltd. holds interests in 2 separate but contiguous claim groups in the Sudbury area, the Airport and Falcon Gold properties.

AIRPORT PROPERTY

The Airport property, held in Joint Venture (JV) with Crowflight Minerals Inc., is located in Falconbridge Township, just outside the east rim of the Sudbury Basin on the southeast horn of the Sudbury Basin. The property is situated 1.2 km east of the past-producing Norduna Mine of Falconbridge Limited and 4 km southeast of Falconbridge's recent high-grade copper-nickel-cobalt-PGM discovery in the vicinity of the past-producing Nickel Rim Mine.

During 2004, an airborne MEGATEM® II geophysical survey was flown over the property. Some shallow EM anomalies were detected, corroborated by a previous deep-penetrating, IP resistivity/chargeability survey done in 2003. In August of 2004 the Millstream/Crowflight JV increased the Airport property from 47 claim units to 174 contiguous claim units eastward.

Two diamond-drill holes were completed on the property to test a high chargeability-low resistivity IP anomaly. Drill hole M003 was completed to a depth of 620 m within an apparent footwall environment. An in-hole EM survey detected a strong off-hole anomaly 60 m north of the drill hole at a depth of 560 m down hole. Hole M004 was drilled to a depth of 647 m to investigate this anomaly.

In March 2005 Millstream reported that core assays from drill hole M003 confirmed the presence of a Sudbury geochemical signature and that logging identified numerous zones of Sudbury Breccia, the thickest and most consistent measuring 34.5 m, from 349.2 to 383.7 m down hole. Further drilling was undertaken but results were not reported at the time of writing.

FALCON GOLD PROPERTY

The Falcon Gold property, a Millstream/Kinross Gold Corporation joint venture, consists of 127 mining claim units in Falconbridge and Street townships, abutting the southeast corner of the Millstream/Crowflight Airport property. Geological mapping indicates that favourable horizons and structures continue eastward from the Airport property into these claims.

Early in 2005, Millstream completed diamond-drill hole FGH04-01 on the Falcon Gold property to a depth of 341.3 m. The hole was targeted to test at greater depth the continuity of a quartz diorite (QD) dike contained within a Sudbury Breccia zone intersected by the previously drilled Falconbridge hole GF-17.

Drill hole FGH04-01, collared due east of hole GF-17, intersected numerous Sudbury Breccia intervals from 115.5 to 293.8 m down hole. Within this Sudbury Breccia zone, a 21.3 m section (225.3 to 246.6 m) of highly

chloritized mafic dike appears to represent the down-dip extension of the QD reported in drill hole FG-17. The significance of the QD is that Footwall and Offset-type deposits in the Sudbury area are generally associated with Sudbury Breccia zones intruded by quartz diorite dikes.

Millstream originally executed a JV agreement with Kinross for the Millstream/Crowflight JV to earn a 60% interest in the Falcon Gold property; however, in July 2004 Crowflight elected to withdraw from further participation and relinquished all and any interest in the agreement with Kinross and the Falcon Gold property. To date, Millstream has fulfilled obligations to maintain the agreement with Kinross in good standing (*Millstream Mines Ltd. press releases*, March 7, 10, 2005; January 4, 2006).

Pacific North West Capital Corp.—River Valley Property

Pacific North West Capital Corp.'s (PFN) River Valley Project is located in Dana Township and in the southwest corner of Pardo Township, about 20 km northwest of the village of River Valley and 65 km northeast of the City of Sudbury. The property covers most of the northern portion (northern contact and main body) of the River Valley mafic intrusion (RVI) and represents the company's largest single land-holding and exploration budget.

Work on the River Valley property for the past 5 years has concentrated on locating and defining Platinum Group Metal (PGM) mineralization along the northern brecciated contact of the intrusion. This contact zone now extends for some 15 km. As of July 2004, measured and indicated resources were calculated to be 25 400 000 tonnes averaging 0.98 g/t palladium, 0.34 g/t platinum and 0.06 g/t gold. A new resource calculation is in progress and a 40 tonne bulk sample has been shipped to Anglo Platinum facilities for metallurgical testing.

During the first 4 months of 2005, PFN completed a $3 million program comprising 15 000 m of diamond drilling, metallurgical testing and bulk sampling. Emphasis was placed on expanding targets identified by reconnaissance diamond drilling, geophysics and geology, especially along the northern contact of the intrusive, where platinum-palladium mineralization has been established within the contact breccia zone.

In January, PFN announced the discovery of the Lismer Extension Zone, one of 9 target areas along the northern contact of the RVI midway between the Dana and Lismer zones. The discovery resulted from an initial four-hole diamond-drilling program that was expanded to a total of 23 holes, aimed at determining the extent of mineralization. Several wide intercepts were reported, including 1.7 g/t platinum + palladium + gold (3E) over 23 m in drill hole LR-129 (including 2.34 g/t 3E over 13 m) and 1.5 g/t 3E over 45 m (including 3.43 g/t 3E over 27 m in drill hole LR-140). Results defined a mineralized zone approximately 30 m in width to a depth of at least 200 m. The dip of the zone varies along strike and to depth but generally is to the southwest at 65 to 75°.

Exploratory diamond drilling (11 holes) was also done in the Pardo area. The drilling intersected anomalous PGM values (300-500 ppb 3E) across significant widths along an 800 m strike length in a newly defined area of contact breccia.

Two drill holes were completed at the Casson Zone, 1800 m south of the Dana Zone. Reconnaissance work during summer 2004 identified anomalous surface mineralization and the first drill hole, CA-01, intersected 34 m of 0.23 g/t 3E. The sulphide zone intersected in this hole was more extensive than indicated from surface work. A down hole IP survey in drill hole CA-01 indicated an anomalous target below the hole. Additional geophysical work to evaluate this interior portion of the layered intrusive produced chargeability anomalies targeted for drill testing.

In February a second diamond drill started work on the Varley Zone, about 3 km southeast of Lismer Ridge, aimed at expanding a mineralized zone containing an inferred resource of 2.7 million tonnes of 1.16 g/t 3E. Eighteen holes of infill drilling confirmed the known zone of mineralization including intersections of 5.0 m at 3.66 g/t 3E and 2.0 m at 6.30 g/t 3E. An additional 12 holes were drilled in the Varley Extension area.

A third diamond drill began testing targets in the Jackson Flats area in March, completing 6 holes by the end of April. This work completed the planned $3 million, phase 7 exploration program at River Valley.

A Phase 8, $1.5 million budget for the River Valley PGM Project was approved in June. A 3000 m diamond-drilling program to test targets developed from mapping, sampling and prospecting on the RVI was begun in October and completed in December. Results were not available at the time of writing (*Pacific Northwest Capital Corp. press releases*, January 6, February 1, 15, March 29, April 25, May 18, June 6, September 28, October 17, December 22, 2005).

Pele Mountain Resources Inc.

During the summer of 2005, Pele Mountain Resources Inc. acquired, through staking, more than 250 mining claim units covering over 10 000 acres north of the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC). The property extends from the northern boundary of Levack Township into Harty and Foy townships, north of FNX Mining Company Inc. operations. The property was acquired following the discovery of massive sulphide boulders along a new logging road, about 3 km south of the Foy Offset Dike.

Prospecting on the property identified a quartz diorite dike exhibiting characteristics similar to those of quartz diorite host rocks of the nearby Foy Offset Dike. Stripping and washing of nearby outcrop revealed the presence of Sudbury Breccia, a known host lithology for footwall-style mineralization such as the recent high-grade discovery by FNX Mining Company in Levack. A ground magnetometer survey over an area up-ice from the boulders showed a distinct magnetic anomaly within 300 m of the boulder location. The boulders and outcrop were sampled and analyzed.

The quartz diorite dike discovery was confirmed to be an offset dike in September, based on petrological and lithogeochemical analyses completed by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. The new discovery, named the Pele Offset, has been observed in bedrock at several locations and continues off the property to the northwest. The potential strike length of the Pele Offset exceeds 3 km on Pele ground.

Staking continued on the North Range of the SIC following discovery of the Pele Offset and currently stands at 350 mining claim units comprising some 14 000 acres.

In October a 430 line-km, AeroTEM time-domain EM geophysical survey, flown at 50 m spacing was completed over 2 separate blocks within the property. Several conductors were identified at the Sudbury Offset project.

The first surveyed block included the Pele Offset Dike. A review of data showed conductors with coincident magnetic responses in close proximity to the projected strike of the dike. The second surveyed block included an area where several occurrences of Sudbury Breccia were identified. Review of the airborne data for this area also showed EM responses.

At the time of writing, the company was engaged in additional processing and interpretation of airborne data and plans follow-up field investigation, including ground-truthing of airborne anomalies with ground surveys to develop targets for detailed surface examination and/or diamond drilling (*Pele Mountain Resources Inc. press releases*, August 29, September 22, October 27, 2005).

Randsburg International Gold Corp.

Randsburg International Gold Corp. owns the iron-titanium-vanadium Titan Project in Flett and Angus townships 120 km northeast of Sudbury. The Titan Project comprises 2150 contiguous hectares (5370 acres) of 8 claims (123 units) and 17 patents.

Titan Iron Mines Limited previously held the main showing. Historical data include diamond drilling, trenching, geology and geophysics done in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. Indicated and inferred reserves of 141 million tons grading 35.58% iron and 15.64% titanium dioxide within an area of 1400 by 900 feet to a depth of 1000 feet were reported in 1967 (noncompliant with National Instrument 43-101).

During 2004, Randsburg conducted a 440-line km helicopter-borne time domain EM and magnetic survey over the property that defined a 2 km wide magnetic anomaly. The first phase of exploration on the property included

8 diamond-drill holes completed to test the nature of the footwall contact of the iron-titanium dioxide mineralization and to define any significant PGM-prospective layering adjacent to the contact.

A year-round access road to the property was completed in 2005, allowing the mobilization of heavier drilling equipment. A second phase of drilling continued through December 2005, with 22 holes completed by the end of the year. Assays and intersection data can be viewed on the company website at www.randsburgdiamonds.com (*Randsburg International Gold Corp. press releases*, February 3, April 29, July 21, August 2, 24, 31, September 19, 20, October 12, November 18, 2005).

Tearlach Resources Ltd.

Tearlach Resources Ltd. has 2 option agreements covering the Foy and Hess Offset dikes covering an area of approximately 8000 acres, or 32 km^2 in Leinster, Tyrone, Botha and Sweeny townships. Work to date consists of 254 km of line cutting, 195 km of 50 m-spaced ground magnetometer surveys, stripping, geological mapping and sampling.

Geological mapping data indicate that dikes on the properties have geological characteristics similar to mineralized offset dikes in the Sudbury South Range. These features include parallel dikes, dikes coalescing at right angles and, especially, sharp variations in dike thickness from 30 cm to greater than 100 m. The latter feature is known to correlate with a high potential for concentration of mineralization.

Disseminated sulphides in inclusion-bearing quartz diorite have been found on the properties previously, but past work was neither extensive nor necessarily appropriate since knowledge of offset dike mineralization styles and exploration techniques was not readily available at the time. The sharp contrast to surrounding nonmagnetic country rock has permitted good delineation of the dike systems by ground magnetometer surveying and, where well mineralized, by low-level airborne magnetometer surveys.

In July, Tearlach completed additional geophysical and geological assessment work, including 50 km of ground magnetometer surveying on the Venetian and LaForest grids in Botha and Sweeny townships, completing ground magnetometer mapping of the 25 km of the Foy and Hess Offset dike systems and stripping of selected areas of the Hess and Foy dikes. Two new areas of magnetically anomalous readings discovered during the mapping will be examined to evaluate their significance. Magnetometer surveys have led to approximately 15 targets in examined areas. Other strong magnetic targets extending for at least 3 km occur north of Schkowona Lake in an area of previously discovered but untested mineralization. Six of the anomalies examined during a preliminary survey have showings of disseminated offset dike-style mineralization. Others are covered by till sheets.

Approximately 60% of the optioned area was covered by an airborne survey using the MEGATEM® II system, flown by Fugro Geophysical Systems Ltd. The survey encompassed 3.4 km of the Hess Dike and the southern 15 km of the Foy Dike, including the Banana Lake, Sandcherry Lake and Schkowona grids, providing penetration of up to 600 m depth and about 740 km of combined magnetometer/time domain EM readings. Data indicated at least 7 areas of anomalous EM responses, all co-incident with magnetically mapped locations of the offset dikes. Airborne MEGATEM® II data covering 40% of the option was previously purchased from Crowflight Minerals Inc.

A program of stripping and washing of outcrops was undertaken during the summer, expanding previous stripping done in 2003. Ten areas of the Foy and Hess dikes were stripped, washed and geologically mapped. Both the Foy and Hess dikes display inclusion-bearing quartz diorite, with dike widths of up to 50 m and inclusion-bearing zones up to 25 m wide. A section of the Hess Dike was discovered having over a 700 m strike length and containing sulphide staining co-incident with 3 equally-spaced EM conductors. Sulphide staining was also observed in stripped areas on the Sandcherry and Schkowona grids.

Several samples were taken from various areas for assay to determine metal ratios. The sulphides were not expected to contain high values, but assay results do indicate ratios of metals consistent with those occurring elsewhere in the Sudbury Igneous Complex (*Tearlach Resources Ltd. news releases*, June 9, July 28, 2005).

United Reef Limited

United Reef Limited entered into a joint venture partnership with International CHS Resource Corporation (CHS) for exploration on their Nickel Offsets property, consisting of 12 patented claims (359 acres) and 5 unpatented mining claims (525 acres) in Foy Township, 40 km northwest of Sudbury. The claims straddle a 2.25 km strike length of the Foy Offset dike, and include the past-producing Nickel Offsets (Ross) Mine (1943–1957).

The Foy Offset dike on the property consists of quartz diorite and quartz diorite breccia with known nickel-copper mineralization. The dike dips steeply, 75 to 80° to the north with a known, down-dip continuity to at least 750 m.

Between April and June 2005, United Reef and CHS completed work programs to determine the lateral and depth extent of known massive sulphide lenses and to investigate for the presence of additional sulphide mineralization on the property. The summer field program evaluated, by diamond drilling, 3 out of 23 chargeability IP anomalies identified by geophysical programs completed in 2003 and 2004. Several unmined areas within known mine workings (remnant pillar material between open stopes) and parts of the Foy Offset dike down dip of the old mine workings were also drill tested for sulphide mineralization.

The program also began testing mine tailings for the presence of Platinum Group Metals (PGM) that may have been left behind by mining operations focused primarily on extracting nickel and copper. Reconnaissance surface sampling was followed by auger drill sampling of the entire vertical tailings profile.

In total, the summer program produced 21 rock grab samples, 73 tailings samples (28 surface samples and 45 samples from 9 auger drill holes) and 9 completed diamond-drill holes, as well as 3 abandoned drill holes from which a total of 242 core samples were collected.

The 2005 diamond-drilling program was unsuccessful in locating significant copper-nickel-PGM mineralization. The best intercepts included approximately 1% nickel + copper over 3.1 feet and 0.4% nickel + copper over 3.1 feet, both in drill hole NO-05-05. The other 3 drill holes that intercepted the Foy Offset dike did not intersect significant mineralization, despite reported remnant copper-nickel mineralization in underground workings and significant intercepts in previous drill holes. Drill hole NO-05-08 cut a 1.8 foot interval containing 0.3% nickel + copper and 0.4 g/t platinum + palladium above reported mineralization in underground workings.

In the tailings, with the probable effects of surface leaching taken into account, the content of PGM roughly correlates with the tenor of nickel and copper, and is therefore associated with sulphide mineralization. Despite sampling of all favourable units (inclusion-bearing and inclusion-free Foy Offset dike, Sudbury Breccia), there is no evidence of low-sulphide PGE mineralization on the property.

There are several broad areas of the Foy Offset dike within the property that have not been explored by drilling. Many of these target areas are at vertical depths in excess of 300 to 450 m. At the present time, a complete re-assessment of available geophysical results has been recommended prior to any further diamond drilling (*United Reef Limited press releases*, January 4, March 21, October 27, 2005).

URSA Major Minerals Incorporated

URSA Major Minerals Incorporated's Sudbury area projects are located in Shakespeare, Porter, Baldwin and Hyman townships, approximately 50 km west of Sudbury.

SHAKESPEARE PROPERTY

Exploration at the Shakespeare nickel-copper-PGM Project has been on the basis of a joint venture between URSA and Falconbridge Limited with URSA as the project operator.

In January 2005, URSA engaged Knight Piesold Ltd. to carry out a program of environmental studies and permitting at the Shakespeare deposit. Key components of Knight Piesold's program included design for the recovery of a bulk

sample and an Advanced Exploration Closure Plan, environmental baseline work for a full feasibility study and public and First Nations consultations.

Construction of a 7 km winter road to the Shakespeare deposit was completed during 2005. Upgrading to an all season road with gravel surfacing is planned in 2006.

In March 2005, URSA engaged Micon International Limited to carry out a bankable feasibility study on the Shakespeare deposit, to be completed late in 2005. The feasibility study evaluated the base case scenario of a 2900 tonne/day open-pit operation with truck haulage to custom milling in Sudbury. An alternative case of constructing a processing plant on the Shakespeare property and transporting concentrate to a third party for further treatment was evaluated at a pre-feasibility level. The feasibility program included the extraction of a 15 000 tonne bulk sample. Results of the 2 studies were not available at the time of writing.

A diluted, open pit extractable probable reserve of 7 301 000 tonnes grading 0.37% nickel, 0.39% copper, 0.024% cobalt, 0.37 g/t platinum, 0.40 g/t palladium and 0.20 g/t gold was defined on the Shakespeare project in a pre-feasibility study by Micon in 2004.

The company resumed diamond drilling at the Shakespeare deposit in June, completing a fourteen-hole, 1800 m program consisting primarily of in-fill drilling with some holes testing the western extent of the mineralized zone where trenching exposed new surface mineralization, and also for environmental and geotechnical purposes in connection with the ongoing feasibility program.

In July a nineteen-hole, 2442 m diamond-drilling program was completed on the Shakespeare property. One hole intersected 74 m of mineralization including a 9.7 m interval grading 0.61% nickel, 0.73% copper, and 1.5 g/t total precious metals.

At the Stumpy Bay option, which is part of the Shakespeare property, 1 diamond-drill hole was drilled to test a strong airborne EM anomaly located in metasedimentary rocks. This hole intersected 7.5 m grading 0.37% copper and 36 g/t silver from 343.0 to 350.5 m. The intersected mineralization occurs beneath near-surface mineralization with similar values.

URSA also completed 3 drill holes to test nickel-copper targets 4 km west of the Shakespeare deposit. The results provided evidence of a regionally prospective environment for magmatic sulphide deposits.

AGNEW PROPERTY

The Agnew property, located 60 km west of Sudbury, covers 486 staked claim units (19 440 acres) and extends eastward more than 15 km from the Shakespeare deposit towards the Sudbury Intrusive Complex. The property contains a number of nickel, copper, precious metal exploration targets and the former producing Agnew Lake Uranium Mine in Hyman Township.

In February the company diamond drilled a nickel-copper-precious metal target in mafic intrusive rocks in Porter Township, 6 km northeast of the Shakespeare deposit. Two 300 m deep diamond-drill holes identified a north-dipping intrusive rock sequence similar in geological character to the host rocks of the Shakespeare deposit. Minor sulphide mineralization was intersected at the same stratigraphic position as at the Shakespeare deposit, providing evidence of a magmatic sulphide target of regional extent. A deeper hole was drilled to test a strong magnetic high immediately north of the first 2 holes but did not intersect significant mineralization.

Uranium mineralization at the Agnew Lake Uranium Mine, similar to mineralization in the Elliot Lake area, is contained within a pyritic, quartz-pebble conglomerate that unconformably overlies older granitic basement rocks. The mine was operated by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. between 1977 and early 1983 and produced a total of 855 000 kg of U_3O_8 from approximately 2.8 million tonnes of ore. The underground mine was developed to over 980 m in depth. URSA recently staked an additional 35 claim units (1400 acres) to extend the property position, which now covers over 6 km of the uranium-mineralized horizon.

URSA is developing a program to evaluate exploration and development opportunities at the former uranium mine property. Late in the year, 2 diamond-drill holes were planned to test uranium targets at the mine (*URSA Major Minerals Incorporated, press releases*, February 3, May 16, June 2, July 11, 26, September 12, November 7, 2005).

Wallbridge Mining Company Limited (Wallbridge)

As a pioneer in the recent resurgence of exploration in Sudbury, Wallbridge acquired a portfolio of 24 footwall properties, and a significant presence on the prolific Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC) contact. The company's Sudbury area properties encompass over 250 km^2 and are at various stages of exploration, ranging from grass roots to advanced drilling.

Wallbridge entered into a joint venture (JV) agreement with Lonmin Plc., known as the Sudbury Camp Joint Venture (SCJV), on 18 of the Sudbury area properties. Lonmin can earn a 50% interest in any property on which a resource is established and can increase its interest to 65% by funding work through to commercial production. Wallbridge also has JV agreements with Falconbridge Limited on 5 other Sudbury properties, known as the Four-Times Joint Venture (4XJV). Wallbridge owns a 64% interest in these properties, while Falconbridge owns 36%. Work on some of Wallbridge Mining's properties is reported below.

WISNER PROPERTY

The Wisner property covers 512 ha along the North Range of the SIC. The property is located in the footwall rocks of the SIC, in the vicinity of known contact-type, nickel-copper mineralization. Footwall rocks in the vicinity of contact deposits commonly host both vein-type and breccia-hosted copper-platinum-palladium-gold mineralization. Examples include the Strathcona deep footwall copper zone, Falconbridge's Nickel Rim Deep discovery and the FNX Mining Company Limited PM deposit at the McCreedy West Mine.

The Broken Hammer Zone is a high-grade footwall copper-PGE discovery on the Wisner property, which straddles Falconbridge and Lonmin JV boundaries. Early in the year Wallbridge focused the majority of its exploration efforts in this area, receiving approval of a $2.7 million exploration budget from the 4XJV.

Where exposed at surface, the zone consists of a network of PGE-rich copper veins, within a larger disseminated sulphide envelope. Diamond drilling indicates the zone has a shallow plunge to the west. The zone has been traced along strike for a distance of about 200 m with an average width of 20 m. Drilling encountered high-grade PGE values over significant widths, including a 20.53 m interval averaging 5.60 g/t platinum, 6.02 g/t palladium and 2.11 g/t gold and a 21.65 m interval averaging 5.55 g/t platinum + palladium + gold and 0.36% copper. Twenty-one drill holes had been completed on the Broken Hammer Zone by April, bringing drilling density to approximately 25 m centres, and extending the zone to the southwest. Eight more drill holes were completed in May with down-hole IP and UTEM done in some of the deeper holes to trace mineralization at depth.

At the end of November, Wallbridge released an initial mineral resources estimate prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA). Total inferred mineral resources estimated to NI-43-101 standards are 251 000 tonnes grading 1.56 g/t palladium, 1.62 g/t platinum, 0.61 g/t gold, 1.00% copper, and 0.10% nickel.

Six drill holes totalling 1 715 m were completed on the East Block of the Wisner property as part of the winter drilling program of the SCJV. The holes targeted IP anomalies associated with Sudbury breccia.

FROST LAKE PROPERTY

The Frost Lake property covers 1739 ha of footwall rocks on the East Range of the SIC, approximately 5 km north of Falconbridge's Nickel Rim South deposit. Wallbridge is currently exploring the Frost Lake property for copper, nickel, platinum, palladium, and gold mineralization related to the SIC. Work has been focused in 3 target areas, Amy Lake, Capre footwall and Skynner Lake.

The Amy Lake copper-PGE showing, discovered by Wallbridge in 2000, was tested by 9 diamond-drill holes in 2000 and 2001 over a strike length of 100 m. During 2005, an IP survey completed early in the summer located a

number of near-surface chargeability anomalies south of the showing. Detailed mapping and prospecting delineated a 600 by 100 m zone containing numerous PGE-copper occurrences. Twenty-two of 80 grab samples collected from this area returned values greater than 0.5 g/t platinum + palladium + gold, including 11 samples that yielded between 4.41 g/t platinum + palladium + gold and 30.01 g/t platinum + palladium + gold. Backhoe trenching exposed 5 areas along the mineralized trend.

A five-hole diamond-drilling program was completed on the Amy Lake showing in September and October, targeting a four-line chargeability anomaly coincident with high-grade PGE grab samples collected along the southern mineralized zone. Drilling intersected a new zone of low-sulphide, low-grade PGE mineralization over a strike length of 150 m, to a depth of about 200 m. PGEs occur in association with less than 1% sulphide consisting of chalcopyrite-millerite-pyrite veinlets with epidote and chlorite alteration selvages. Mineralization is hosted within a north-northwest-trending, near-vertical band of partially melted Sudbury breccia (mega-breccia) containing localized pods of "late granite" or "footwall" breccia. It occurs about 300 m into the SIC footwall and lies stratigraphically beneath and concentric to a mineralized sublayer embayment structure. Wallbridge has interpreted this low-sulphide PGE zone as a possible dispersion halo surrounding richer mineralization at depth. Follow-up drilling is planned for 2006.

The Capre Footwall Target comprises a 300 by 1100 m area that occurs near (within about 500 m) the contact sublayer and late granite breccia-hosted mineralization at the Inco Limited Capre Lake showing. Little historical exploration has been done in the area, which is covered by extensive swamp with very little outcrop. Chalcopyrite was described as occurring throughout three 1957 era Falconbridge Limited drill holes in this area, although the core cannot be recovered and no analytical results were reported. In October, 2 preliminary holes were diamond drilled to test near-surface IP chargeability anomalies. Both holes intersected partially melted Sudbury breccia and late granite breccia containing trace amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and millerite.

The Skynner Lake property is located in footwall rocks on the East Range of the Sudbury Basin, southeast of the Podolsky Project belonging to FNX Mining Company Inc. Detailed mapping, IP surveying and diamond drilling consisting of 6 holes (1050 m) identified a 1200 m long belt of geochemically anomalous and thermally recrystallized Sudbury Breccia surrounding Skynner Lake. Exploration of this large area of favourable geology is continuing with follow-up geophysics, and further drilling is planned for early 2006.

FOY PROPERTY

The Foy property covers 10 km of footwall rocks on the North Range of the SIC. The property is located northwest of Falconbridge's Bowell deposit. A major structure infilled by a late olivine diabase dike extends back to the SIC contact at the Bowell deposit. Orientation of the structure parallels the Foy Offset dike, indicating that it may belong to a set of structures active during emplacement of the SIC. Wallbridge postulates that it may have acted as a conduit for migration of copper and PGE into the footwall. VTEM survey data identified 2 strong conductors in proximity to this major structure.

TRILL PROPERTY

The Trill property covers a 9.5 km strike length of footwall on the western margin of the SIC, adjacent to the Trillabelle embayment, a thickened area of sublayer consisting of mafic and felsic norite-hosting sub-economic nickel-copper mineralization. Early in the field season, Wallbridge discovered nickel-copper-PGE mineralization (massive pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite) in a previously unknown offset dike, about 4.5 km west of the Trillabelle embayment. Because offset dikes most often emanate from embayment structures, exploration also focused on tracing the dike back towards the Trillabelle embayment. Following trenching and ground geophysical surveys, 4 diamond-drill holes totalling 912 m were completed to test IP anomalies. The area was further investigated by a deep penetrating, 3D IP survey as part of the summer program. Trenching and 12 additional diamond-drill holes (1494 m) tested the dike over a strike length of 220 m in August. Ground magnetometer and EM surveys were also run over strike extensions of the dike.

Core assays released at this time included 4.64 m of 3.04 g/t platinum, 7.72 g/t palladium, 1.92 g/t gold, 1.70% nickel and 1.05% copper (estimated true width 3.3 m), including a massive sulphide section of 11.36 g/t palladium, 3.84 g/t platinum, 0.18 g/t gold, 4.85% nickel and 0.57% copper over 1.42 m (estimated true width 1.0 m).

By September, Wallbridge had traced the offset structure by field mapping and ground geophysics over a strike length of about 1.8 km and increased their land position to control 11.5 km of potential dike strike length. Results of the initial drill program, trenching and sampling defined a massive sulphide zone approximately 50 m long, averaging 3 m wide to a maximum depth of about 30 m.

WINDY LAKE PROPERTY

The Windy Lake property is located on the contact of the SIC about 5 km west of the prolific Levack Trough, an embayment in the base of the complex that hosts 14 mines and has recorded production and reserves of around 233 million tonnes of copper-nickel ore.

Exploration of the property began in January 2002 under the SCJV. By December 2002, drilling had started to indicate the presence of an embayment structure under the lake, containing an increased thickness of sublayer, the basal unit of the SIC. Work has shown the presence of a favourable environment similar to that which hosts the mines in the Levack area. In May a 900 m diamond-drill hole was completed to test the up-plunge end of the Windy Lake sublayer embayment. A thick section of sublayer was intersected with disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite mineralization. A down hole UTEM survey did not locate conductors in close proximity to the drill hole. Wallbridge will continue to study results with a view to identifying further drill targets. The Windy Lake embayment remains unexplored at depth.

In November the SCJV approved funding of $1.0 million for exploration, including airborne VTEM surveys over several properties (*Wallbridge Mining Company Limited press releases*, February 15, April 13, May 25, July 7, August 7, September 2, 29, November 22, 29, December 1, 6, 2005).

Young-Shannon Gold Mines Limited—McMillan Gold Mine Property

Young-Shannon Gold Mines Limited (YSGM) entered into an option agreement with MBMI Resources Inc. late in 2004 that enables YSGM to earn a 50% interest in the McMillan Gold Mine property in Mongowin and McKinnon townships, located 14 km south of Espanola on the north shore of House Lake. The agreement covers a three-year period and includes staged payments of $75 000 in cash and 650 000 common shares plus a three-year work commitment of $900 000 by YSGM. The company has the option to increase its interest to 60% by issuing an added 250 000 common shares and spending $400 000 more on the property.

Gold was first discovered on the McMillan property in the early 1920s. Shaft sinking and underground exploration were done in the late 1920s, with the shaft reaching 900 feet in depth. A 125 t/day mill operated until 1937, producing 60 000 tons of ore at a recovered grade of 0.18 ounces per ton (opt) gold. Historical records indicate that mineralization continues below the 900-foot level, but a grade of 0.20 opt gold was considered uneconomic at the time. In 1985–86 the mine was dewatered and sampled underground. Assays from different underground stopes ranged from 0.07 to 0.48 opt gold. Based on these results, a program of underground diamond drilling to determine vein continuity and to locate areas of undeveloped gold-bearing zones was recommended at that time. Due to lack of funding, the program was not undertaken. A program of diamond drilling by MBMI Resources in 2004 was based on results of the 1985–86 sampling program, and on targets generated from 1997 geophysical survey data.

Seven holes totalling 1077 m were completed and resulted in extending the known gold mineralization 130 m on strike to the east and 20 m to the west for a total strike length of over 400 m. The zone is open along strike and at depth below the old workings.

Diamond drilling in January by YSGM targeted a new area of gold mineralization discovered during the 2004 MBMI Resources drilling campaign. By March, 1485 m in 5 drill holes had been completed. One intersection averaged 5.52 g/t gold over 4.05 m and a second intersection 8.4 m lower in the hole averaged 11.16 g/t gold over 4.65 m, including one section of 22.2 g/t gold over 1.85 m.

In May an additional 5 holes totalling 1038 m were drilled. A zone averaging 7.30 g/t gold over 7.25 m was intersected, including one section of 38.81 g/t gold over 1.00 m and a second section of 9.12 g/t gold over 1.00 m. Drilling also cut 6 zones of quartz-carbonate veining between 0.30 and 0.75 m in width carrying grades from 1.19 to

5.59 g/t gold. These zones of shearing and silica flooding host high-grade gold mineralization and comprise a down-hole width of about 48 m. Gold mineralization over a strike length of at least 30 m and a down-dip or -plunge extent of at least 30 m was identified from the drilling.

The presence of disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite represents a distinct geologic feature evident in all drill cores from the high-grade gold zone. The content of these 2 sulphides within the mineralized zone is commonly 10 to 15%, and locally approaches 25%. To better delineate this zone, in July the company completed down-hole Spectral IP surveys in 8 boreholes drilled by MBMI Resources and YSGM in 2004 and 2005.

A new wide, highly conductive geophysical anomaly, related to a known trend of gold mineralization, was defined at least 300 m below surface. This target occurs east of historic underground mine workings and at least 50 m deeper than the deepest workings. Geophysical data were used to construct a 3D spatial model of the mineralization.

A strong off-hole chargeability response from drill hole MM-05-05 peaks from 310 to 350 m down hole. The chargeability/conductivity zone broadens to the west, extending from 290 to 390 m below surface. The anomaly also extends eastward, where chargeability doubles within a zone at least 30 m wide. The geometry shows the target plunging steeply to the east and open at depth. Data modeling shows that zones of silica flooding hosting the new high-grade gold zone are concentrated in distinct regions within a broad envelope that may be related to this newly recognized conductive zone.

Diamond drilling was underway as the year came to a close, with a minimum of 700 m in 2 holes planned to test targets generated from the summer down-hole IP program (*Young-Shannon Gold Mines Limited press releases*, January 5, March 8, May 24, July 18, August 15, December 15, 2005).

Other companies and individuals working on exploration projects in the Sudbury area during 2005 include 1113045 Ontario Inc., A. Barry, B. Semeniuk, BMCTBG Canada Ltd., C. Caron and J. Slack, C. Marmont and R. Thomas, Crowflight Minerals Inc., D. Beilhartz and J. Brady, D. Beilhartz, D. Wolff and M. Kosovsky, Elgin Lake Mines Ltd., Flag Resources (1985) Ltd., Grenville Gold Corp., Inco Limited, K. Naples, Leo Alarie And Sons Ltd., Lonmin Plc., M. Hall, R. Lashbrook, Terex Resources Inc. and Tres-Or Resources Ltd.

Table 3. Exploration activity in the Sudbury District in 2005 (keyed to Figure 3)

Abbreviations

Work Type	Survey Code	Survey Description	Work Type	Survey Code	Survey Description
Airborne Geophysical	AMAG	Airborne Magnetometer	Other	DATA-GROGEO	Ground Geophysics Compilations
Airborne Geophysical	AEM	Airborne Electromagnetic	Other	DATA-GEOL	Geological Compilations
Airborne Geophysical	AVLF	Airborne EM-VLF	Other	DATA-GCHEM	Geochemical Compilations
Airborne Geophysical	AGR	Airborne Resistivity	Other	DATA-PDRILL	Drilling Compilations
Airborne Geophysical	ARAD	Airborne Radiometric	Other	DATA-AIRGEO	Airborne Geophysical Compilations
Airborne Geophysical	AGRAD	Airborne Gradiometer	Other	UWGEO	Underwater Geophysics
Assays	ASSAY	Assaying and Analysis	Other	PHOTO	Air Photo and Remote Imagery
Assays	GCHMET	Geochemical Testing	Other	OGEOT	Other Geotechnical
Assays	BENEF	Benefaction Studies	Other	OBM	Ontario Base Mapping
Drilling	PDRILL	Diamond Drilling	Other	ENVIRO	Environmental Studies
Drilling	PBORE	Boring other than Core	Other	BULK	Bulk Sampling
Drilling	CORE	Drill Core Submission	Other	DHGEO	Downhole Geophysics
Drilling	POVERB	Overburden Drilling	Other	RECON	Regional or Reconnaissance Ground Expl.
Geochemical	GCHEM	Geochemical	Other	OPAP	Ontario Prospectors Incentive Program
Geological	GEOL	Geology	Other	OMIP	Ontario Mineral Incentive Program
Geophysical	MAG	Magnetometer	Physical	PSTRIP	Overburden Stripping
Geophysical	EM	Electromagnetic	Physical	PTRNCH	Bedrock Trenching
Geophysical	VLF	EM-VLF	Physical	PMAN	Manual Work
Geophysical	IP	Induced Polarization	Physical	PMECH	Mechanical Work
Geophysical	RAD	Radiometric	Physical	PRECUT	Recutting Claim Boundary Lines
Geophysical	GRAD	Gradiometric	Physical	OPHYSI	Other Physical
Geophysical	SP	Self Potential	Physical	PDEWAT	Dewatering shafts, pits, etc.
Geophysical	SEIS	Seismic	Physical	PITS	Digging Pits
Geophysical	GR	Resistivity	Physical	PADIT	Driving Adit
Geophysical	GRAV	Gravity	Physical	PCOMP	Compressor
Line Cutting	LC	Line Cutting	Physical	PCUT	Open Cutting
Other	MICRO	Microscopic Studies	Physical	PSHAFT	Shaft Sinking
Other	INDUS	Industrial Mineral Testing	Prospecting	PROSP	Prospecting
Other	DATA	Database Data	Rehabilitation	CAP	Capping of shafts, raises, etc.
Other	OTHER	Other	Rehabilitation	FENCE	Fencing of stopes, raises, pits
Other	METAL	Metallurgical Testing and Bulk Sampling	Rehabilitation	FILL	Filling of pits, trenches, etc.
Other	DATA-MISC	Miscellaneous Compilations	Rehabilitation	OREHAB	Other Rehabilitation

No.	Company/Individual (Occurrence Name or Property)	Township/Area	Exploration Activity
1	1113045 Ontario Inc.	McAuslan	PTRNCH, PSTRIP, GCHEM
2	A. Barry	Nairn	PROSP
3	Aurora Platinum Corp.	Wisner	PDRILL
4	Aurora Platinum Corp./Falconbridge Ltd. (Foy Joint Venture)	Foy	PDRILL, DHGEO, ASSAY
4	Aurora Platinum Corp./Inco Ltd. (Nickel Lake Joint Venture)	Foy	PDRILL, DHGEO, EM, ASSAY

No.	Company/Individual (Occurrence Name or Property)	Township/Area	Exploration Activity
4	Aurora Platinum Corp. (North Range Project)	Foy	PDRILL, PROSP, GEOL, ASSAY
5	B. Semeniuk	Secord	PROSP, ASSAY
6	BMCTBG Canada Ltd.	Mattawan	PSTRIP
7	C. Caron, J. Slack	Venturi	PMECH, GCHEM
8	C. Marmont, R. Thomas	Parkman	PDRILL
9	Champion Bear Res.	Moncrieff	MAG, LC
10	Champion Bear Res. (North Block, Brady South Zone)	Parkin	DATA-GEOL, ASSAY
11	Champion Bear Res.	Hart	MAG, PDRILL
12	Champion Bear Res. (Iron Mask)	Harty, Hess	GR, IP, PDRILL, MAG, GEOL, GRAD, ASSAY
13	D. Beilhartz	Hess	GEOL
14	D. Beilhartz, J. Brady	Hyman	PDRILL, ASSAY
15	D. Wolff	Wallbridge	GEOL, ASSAY
16	Elgin Lake Mines Ltd.	McKinnon	GEOL, GCHEM
17	First Nickel Inc. (Bowell Property)	Bowell	IP, PDRILL, ASSAY
18	First Nickel Inc. (Foy Mouth)	Foy	PDRILL, ASSAY, DHGEO
19	First Nickel Inc./Falconbridge Ltd. (Morgan-Lumsden Property)	Morgan, Lumsden	DATA-GROGEO, DATA-GEOL, DATA-GCHEM, DATA-PDRILL
20	First Nickel Inc./Landore Resources Canada Inc. (Landore Property)	Denison	IP, PDRILL
21	FNX Mining Company Inc./Dynatec Corp. (McCreedy West and Levack Properties)	Levack	PADIT, DHGEO, PDRILL, ASSAY
22	FNX Mining Company Inc./Dynatec Corp. (Podolsky Property)	Norman	PSHAFT, PDRILL, ASSAY
23	FNX Mining Company Inc./Dynatec Corp. (Kirkwood Property)	Garson	GEOL, AMAG, AEM, MAG, PDRILL, PROSP, PSTRIP, PTRNCH, ASSAY
24	Industrial Minerals Inc. (Bissett Creek Graphite Deposit)	Maria	INDUS, PDRILL, PTRNCH, METAL
25	Inco Ltd.	Lorne	ASSAY, BENEF
26	J. Brady	Street	GCHEM
27	J. Brady, Namex Explorations Inc.	Norman	PDRILL, ASSAY
28	K. Naples	Foster	PROSP, ASSAY, GEOL
29	Leo Afarie And Sons Ltd.	Neelon	PRECUT
30	Lonmin Plc./Inco Ltd. (Denison Property)	Denison	DATA-GEOL, GEOL, PDRILL, ASSAY, Geophysical Surveys
31	Lonmin Plc./Inco Ltd. (Capre Property)	Capreol	DATA-GEOL, GEOL, PDRILL, ASSAY, Geophysical Surveys
32	Lonmin Plc./Inco Ltd. (Levack North Property)	Levack	DATA-GEOL, GEOL, PDRILL, ASSAY, Geophysical Surveys
33	Lonmin Plc./Inco Ltd. (McKim Property)	McKim	DATA-GEOL, GEOL, PDRILL, ASSAY, Geophysical Surveys

No.	Company/Individual (Occurrence Name or Property)	Township/Area	Exploration Activity
34	Lonmin Plc./Inco Ltd. (Wisner Property)	Wisner	DATA-GEOL, GEOL, PDRILL, ASSAY, Geophysical Surveys
35	Lonmin Plc./Inco Ltd. (Trillabelle Property)	Trill	DATA-GEOL, GEOL, PDRILL, ASSAY, Geophysical Surveys
36	M. Hall	Lorne	ASSAY
37	M. Kosovsky	Waters	LC, MAG, VLF
38	Metanor Resources Inc. (Wahnapitei Property)	MacLennan	IP, PDRILL, ASSAY
39	Millstream Mines Ltd./Crowflight Minerals Inc. (Airport Property)	Falconbridge	AERM, AMAG, PDRILL, ASSAY
40	Millstream Mines Ltd./Kinross Gold Corp. (Falcon Gold Property)	Falconbridge, Street	PDRILL, ASSAY
41	Pacific North West Capital Corp. (River Valley Property)	Dana	PDRILL, ASSAY, METAL
42	Pele Mountain Resources Inc. (Sudbury Offset Project)	Levack, Harty, Foy	PROSP, PSTRIP, MAG, MICRO, AEM, DATA-AIRGEO
43	R. Lashbrook	Stewart	PSTRIP, PRECUT
44	Randsburg International Gold Corp. (Titan Project)	Flett, Angus	AEM, AMAG, PDRILL, ASSAY
45	Tearlach Res. (Foy-Hess Offset Dike)	Botha, Sweeny	GEOL, MAG, PSTRIP, AMAG, AEM
46	Tres-Or Res.	Gooderham	EM, MAG, DATA, GEOL, PROSP
47	Tres-Or Res.	Hammell	AEM, AMAG, GEOL
48	United Reef Ltd./International CHS Resources Corp. (Nickel Offsets Property)	Foy, Bowell	PDRILL, ASSAY
49	URSA Major Minerals Inc./Falconbridge Ltd. (Shakespeare Property)	Shakespeare	ENVIRO, OPHYSI, PDRILL, ASSAY
50	URSA Major Minerals Inc./Falconbridge Ltd. (Agnew Property)	Porter	PDRILL, ASSAY
51	Vinecrest Management Services	Butt	EM
52	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.	Drury	PRECUT
52	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.	Drury	GEOL
53	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd./Falconbridge Ltd. (Wisner Property)	Wisner	PDRILL, ASSAY, IP
54	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd. (Frost Lake Property)	Norman	PDRILL, ASSAY
54	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd. (Skynner Lake Property)	Norman	PDRILL, ASSAY
55	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd./Lonmin Plc. (Trill Property)	Trill	IP, PDRILL, ASSAY, GEOL, PTRNCH
56	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd. (Windy Lake Property)	Cascaden	PDRILL, DHGEO
57	Young-Shannon Gold Mines Ltd./MBMI Resources Inc. (McMillan Gold Mine Property)	Mongowin, McKinnon	PDRILL, ASSAY, DHGEO

Figure 3. Exploration activities in the Sudbury District—2005.

Table 4. Assessment files received for the Sudbury District in 2005 (keyed to Figure 4).

Abbreviations

Work Type	Survey Code	Survey Description	Work Type	Survey Code	Survey Description
Airborne Geophysical	AMAG	Airborne Magnetometer	Other	DATA-GROGEO	Ground Geophysics Compilations
Airborne Geophysical	AEM	Airborne Electromagnetic	Other	DATA-GEOL	Geological Compilations
Airborne Geophysical	AVLF	Airborne EM-VLF	Other	DATA-GCHEM	Geochemical Compilations
Airborne Geophysical	AGR	Airborne Resistivity	Other	DATA-PDRILL	Drilling Compilations
Airborne Geophysical	ARAD	Airborne Radiometric	Other	DATA-AIRGEO	Airborne Geophysical Compilations
Airborne Geophysical	AGRAD	Airborne Gradiometer	Other	UWGEO	Underwater Geophysics
Assays	ASSAY	Assaying and Analysis	Other	PHOTO	Air Photo and Remote Imagery
Assays	GCHMET	Geochemical Testing	Other	OGEOT	Other Geotechnical
Assays	BENEF	Benefaction Studies	Other	OBM	Ontario Base Mapping
Drilling	PDRILL	Diamond Drilling	Other	ENVIRO	Environmental Studies
Drilling	PBORE	Boring other than Core	Other	BULK	Bulk Sampling
Drilling	CORE	Drill Core Submission	Other	DHGEO	Downhole Geophysics
Drilling	POVERB	Overburden Drilling	Other	RECON	Regional or Reconnaissance Ground Expl
Geochemical	GCHEM	Geochemical	Other	OPAP	Ontario Prospectors Incentive Program
Geological	GEOL	Geology	Other	OMIP	Ontario Mineral Incentive Program
Geophysical	MAG	Magnetometer	Physical	PSTRIP	Overburden Stripping
Geophysical	EM	Electromagnetic	Physical	PTRNCH	Bedrock Trenching
Geophysical	VLF	EM-VLF	Physical	PMAN	Manual Work
Geophysical	IP	Induced Polarization	Physical	PMECH	Mechanical Work
Geophysical	RAD	Radiometric	Physical	PRECUT	Recutting Claim Boundary Lines
Geophysical	GRAD	Gradiometric	Physical	OPHYSI	Other Physical
Geophysical	SP	Self Potential	Physical	PDEWAT	Dewatering shafts, pits, etc.
Geophysical	SEIS	Seismic	Physical	PITS	Digging Pits
Geophysical	GR	Resistivity	Physical	PADIT	Driving Adit
Geophysical	GRAV	Gravity	Physical	PCOMP	Compressor
Line Cutting	LC	Line Cutting	Physical	PCUT	Open Cutting
Other	MICRO	Microscopic Studies	Physical	PSHAFT	Shaft Sinking
Other	INDUS	Industrial Mineral Testing	Prospecting	PROSP	Prospecting
Other	DATA	Database Data	Rehabilitation	CAP	Capping of shafts, raises, etc.
Other	OTHER	Other	Rehabilitation	FENCE	Fencing of stopes, raises, pits
Other	METAL	Metallurgical Testing and Bulk Sampling	Rehabilitation	FILL	Filling of pits, trenches, etc.
Other	DATA-MISC	Miscellaneous Compilations	Rehabilitation	OREHAB	Other Rehabilitation

No.	Township Designation	Company Name	Year	Type of Work	AFRO Number	Resident Geologist Office File Designation
1	Afton	Northern Explorers Ltd.	2002, 2003	ASSAY, PROSP	2.28281	Afton-SP005
2	Butler	G. Shouinard	2004	PROSP, ASSAY	2.28659	Butler-SP027
2	Butler	G. Shouinard	2004	PROSP, ASSAY	2.28650	Butler-SP028
3	Butt	Vinecrest	2005	EM	2.30463	Butt-SP047
4	Capreol	Inco Ltd.	2004	PDRILL	2.28925	Capreol-SP008

No.	Township Designation	Company Name	Year	Type of Work	AFRO Number	Resident Geologist Office File Designation
5	Cardwell	D. Atkinson	2003, 2004	GEOL, PSTRIP, PTRNCH	2.29688	Cardwell-SP001
6	Clarkson	D. Lashbrook, G. Shouinard	2004	PROSP	2.28913	Clarkson-SP004
7	Dana	Pacific Northwest Capital Corp., Kaymin Resources Ltd.	2002 - 2004	ASSAY, PDRILL	2.28768	Dana-SP038
8	Davis	G. Jackson	2004	ASSAY, PROSP	2.28923	Davis-SP074
8	Davis	W. Sims	2004	ASSAY, PMAN, PROSP, PSTRIP	2.29728	Davis-SP075
9	Delhi	Explorers Alliance	2003	MICRO	2.29841	Delhi-SP003
10	Dill	G. Hicks	2004	BENEF, GEOL	2.28973	Dill-SP003
10	Dill	1520658 Ontario Inc.	2004	ASSAY, GEOL, PMAN	2.29229	Dill-SP004
11	Drury	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.	2003, 2004	PDRILL, GEOL, GCHEM, DHGEO	2.28141	Drury-SP018
11	Drury	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.	2005	PRECUT	2.29319	Drury-SP019
11	Drury	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.	2005	GEOL	2.30233	Drury-SP020
12	Dryden	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.	2004	GEOL	2.28464	Dryden-SP007
13	Dunlop	Pacific NW Capital Corp.	2004	MAG, IP	2.30390	Dunlop-SP009
14	Falconbridge	M. Hall	2004	ASSAY	2.28308	Falconbridge-SP036
14	Falconbridge	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.	2002 - 2004	EM, IP	2.28476	Falconbridge-SP037
14	Falconbridge	Mustang Minerals Corp.	2004	AEM, AMAG	2.29820	Falconbridge-SP038
15	Foster	K. Naples	2004, 2005	PROSP, ASSAY, GEOL	2.29873	Foster-SP022
16	Foy	Aurora Platinum Corp.	2004	DHGEO	2.29515	Foy-SP020
16	Foy	United Reef Ltd.	2003, 2004	IP, MAG, ASSAY	2.30292	Foy-SP021
17	Fraleck	J. Brady	2004	ASSAY, MAG, VLF, GCHEM	2.29289	Fraleck-SP008
17	Fraleck	J. Brady	2004	GCHEM	2.29324	Fraleck-SP009
18	Gooderham	Tres-Or Res.	2004, 2005	EM, MAG	2.29343	Gooderham-SP025
18	Gooderham	Tres-Or Res.	2004	DATA-AIRGEO	2.29363	Gooderham-SP026
18	Gooderham	Tres-Or Res.	2005	DATA	2.29652	Gooderham-SP027
18	Gooderham	Tres-Or Res.	2005	GEOL, PROSP	2.30284	Gooderham-SP028
19	Hammell	Tres-Or Res.	2005	AEM, AMAG	2.30371	Hammell-SP005
19	Hammell	Tres-Or Res.	2005	GEOL	2.30377	Hammell-SP006
19	Hammell	Tres-Or Res.	2005	GEOL	2.29260	Hammell-SP007
20	Hart	Champion Bear Res.	2004	IP	2.28999	Hart-SP021
20	Hart	Champion Bear Res.	2004, 2005	PDRILL	2.29345	Hart-SP022

No.	Township Designation	Company Name	Year	Type of Work	AFRO Number	Resident Geologist Office File Designation
20	Hart	Champion Bear Res.	2005	MAG	2.29703	Hart-SP023
20	Hart	Champion Bear Res.	2004	MICRO	2.30246	Hart-SP024
20	Hart	Champion Bear Res.	2005	PDRILL	2.30362	Hart-SP025
21	Hess	D. Beilhartz	2005	GEOL	2.30011	Hess-SP038
22	Hyman	D. Beilhartz, J. Brady	2005	PDRILL, ASSAY	2.30142	Hyman-SP012
22	Hyman	D. Beilhartz, J. Brady	2004	LC, MAG	2.29000	Hyman-SP010
22	Hyman	D. Beilhartz, J. Brady	2004	IP	2.29001	Hyman-SP011
23	Jocko	G. Mote	2004	INDUS	2.30346	Jocko-SP002
24	Kitchener	J. Brady	2004	AEM, AMAG	2.28573	Kitchener-SP004
25	Levack	Inco Ltd.	2004	ASSAY, PDRILL	2.29045	Levack-SP010
26	Lorne	M. Hall	2005	ASSAY	2.29547	Lorne-SP010
26	Lorne	Inco Ltd.	2005	ASSAY, BENEF	2.29958	Lorne-SP011
27	Loughrin	M. Carr, Wolverine Exploration & Mineral Recovery	2004	PROSP	2.29481	Loughrin-SP020
28	Maria	Industrial Minerals Inc.	2004	GCHEM, BENEF	2.30544	Maria-SP011
29	Mattawan	BMCTBG Canada Ltd.	2004, 2005	PSTRIP	2.29550	Mattawan-SP026
30	McAuslan	1113045 Ontario Inc.	2003 - 2005	PTRNCH, PSTRIP, GCHEM	2.29686	McAuslan-SP015
31	McKinnon	G. Daniels	2004	GEOL, GCHEM	2.28469	McKinnon-SP017
31	McKinnon	Elgin Lake Mines Ltd.	2005	GEOL, GCHEM	2.30198	McKinnon-SP018
32	Moncrieff	Groothand, Cooper, Christo, Benner	1967	GEOL		Moncrieff-SP017
32	Moncrieff	Champion Bear Res.	2005	MAG, LC	2.29881	Moncrieff-SP018
33	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	2004	ASSAY, PDRILL	2.29374	Mongowin-SP026
34	Morgan	Falconbridge Ltd.	2001	PDRILL	2.28807	Morgan-SP004
34	Morgan	Falconbridge Ltd.	2002 - 2003	PDRILL	2.28806	Morgan-SP005
34	Morgan	Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.	2002 - 2004	EM, IP, LC	2.28339	Morgan-SP006
35	Nairn	J. Owen	2001	BENEF	2.30072	Nairn-SP006
35	Nairn	A. Barry	2005	PROSP	2.30259	Nairn-SP007
36	Neelon	Leo Alarie And Sons Ltd.	2005	PRECUT	2.29395	Neelon-SP014
36	Neelon	Pioneer Construction Inc.	2004	BULK	2.29133	Neelon-SP015
37	Norman	L. Barry	2004	PSTRIP	2.29519	Norman-SP048
37	Norman	J. Brady, Namex Explorations Inc.	2004, 2005	PDRILL, ASSAY	2.30143	Norman-SP049
37	Norman	J. Brady, Namex Explorations Inc.	2004	GCHEM	2.27372	Norman-SP050
37	Norman	J. Brady, Namex Explorations Inc.	2004	IP, GR	2.29995	Norman-SP051
38	Papineau	High G Minerals Corp.	2004	ASSAY	2.28759	Papineau-SP003
39	Parkin	J. Brady	2004	IP, LC	2.29287	Parkin-SP095

No.	Township Designation	Company Name	Year	Type of Work	AFRO Number	Resident Geologist Office File Designation
39	Parkin	J. Brady	2004	MAG, VLF, LC	2.29292	Parkin-SP096
39	Parkin	J. Brady	2004	MAG, IP, LC	2.29282	Parkin-SP097
39	Parkin	J. Brady	2004	AEM, AMAG	2.29297	Parkin-SP098
39	Parkin	J. Brady	2004	PDRILL, ASSAY	2.30219	Parkin-SP099
40	Parkman	C. Marmont, R. Thomas	2004	BENEF	2.28918	Parkman-SP018
40	Parkman	C. Marmont, R. Thomas	2004	ASSAY, GCHEM	2.29103	Parkman-SP019
40	Parkman	C. Marmont, R. Thomas	2005	PDRILL	2.29649	Parkman-SP020
41	Scholes	R. Wright	1987	PDRILL, OMIP	N/A	Scholes-SP011
42	Secord	B. Semeniuk	2005	PROSP, ASSAY	2.30602	Secord-SP010
43	Shakespeare	D. Patrie	2004	MAG	2.28814	Shakespeare-SP020
43	Shakespeare	Ursa Major Minerals Inc.	2004	AMAG, AEM	2.28820	Shakespeare-SP021
43	Shakespeare	D. Patrie	2004	PROSP, LC	2.28815	Shakespeare-SP022
43	Shakespeare	Ursa Major Minerals Inc.	2002 - 2004	PDRILL	2.29622	Shakespeare-SP023
43	Shakespeare	Ursa Major Minerals Inc.	2005	PDRILL	2.30754	Shakespeare-SP024
44	Stewart	R. Lashbrook	2005	PSTRIP, PRECUT	2.30061	Stewart-SP006
45	Street	J. Brady	2004, 2005	GCHEM	2.29067	Street-SP024
45	Street	C. Johnson	2004	IP, MAG, VLF	2.29549	Street-SP025
46	Venturi	C. Caron, J. Slack	2004	PROSP, ASSAY	2.28648	Venturi-SP006
46	Venturi	C. Caron, J. Slack	2004	GEOL, PTRNCH	2.28869	Venturi-SP007
46	Venturi	C. Caron, J. Slack	2005	PMECH	2.30065	Venturi-SP008
46	Venturi	C. Caron, J. Slack	2005	PMECH, GCHEM	2.29950	Venturi-SP009
47	Vernon	ARW Exploration Ltd.	200-4	GEOL, PBORE, PSTRIP	2.28951	Vernon-SP004
48	Vogt	G&R Gagnon	2004	GEOL	2.29817	Vogt-SP005
49	Wallbridge	D. Wolff	2003 - 2005	GEOL, ASSAY	2.29837	Wallbridge-SP002
50	Waters	M. Kosovsky	2005	LC, MAG, VLF	2.29771	Waters-SP018
51	Wisner	Aurora Platinum Corp.	2005	PDRILL	2.29681	Wisner-SP028

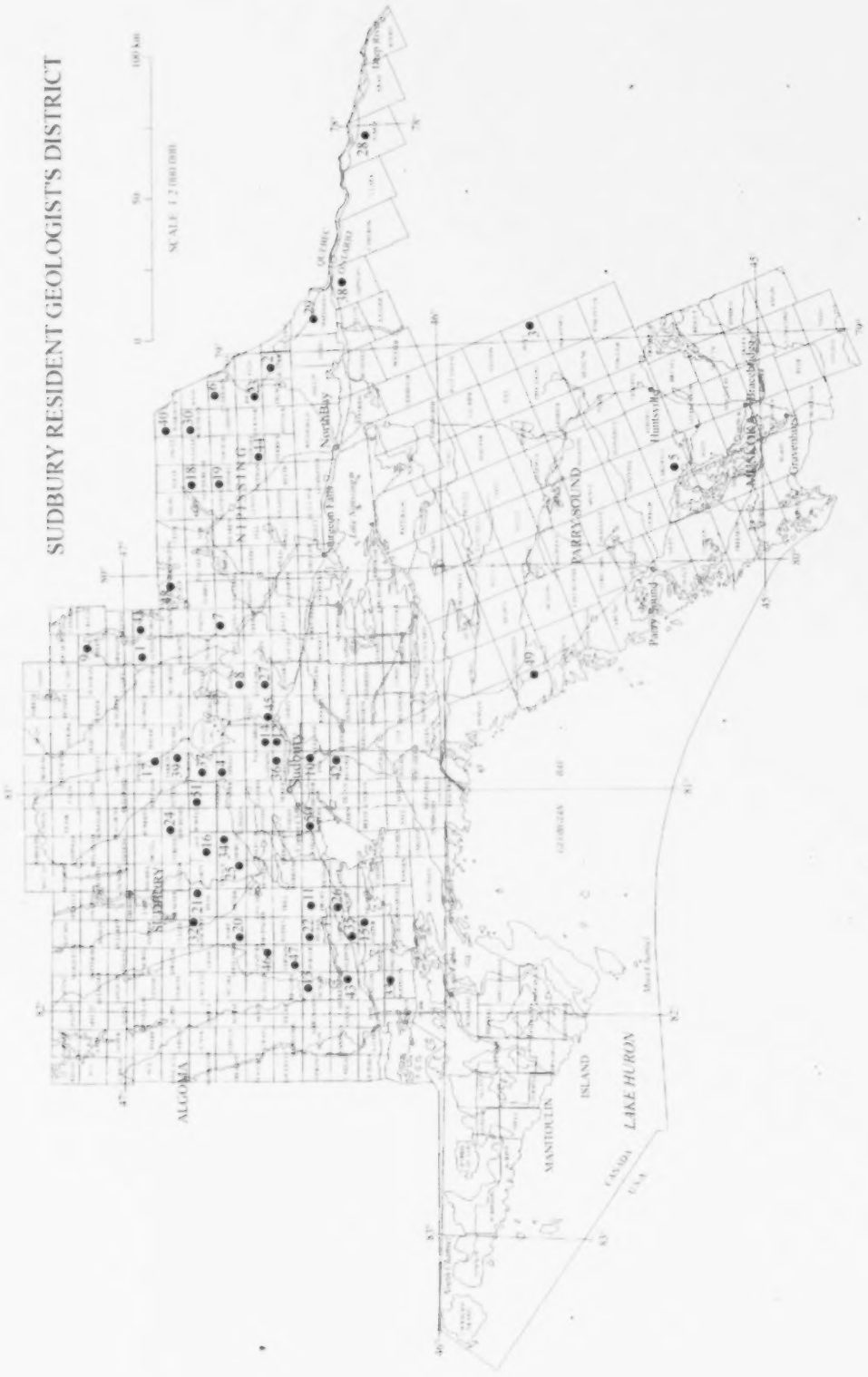

Figure 4. Assessment Files Received in the Sudbury area, 2005. (Keyed to Table 4.)

Table 5. Mineral deposits not being mined in the Sudbury District in 2005.

Abbreviations

AF ..... Assessment Files
CMH ..... Canadian Mines Handbook
GR ..... Geological Report
MDC ..... Mineral Deposit Circular
MDIR ..... Mineral Deposit Inventory record
MLS ..... Mining Lands, Sudbury
MR ..... Mining Recorder
NM ..... The Northern Miner
OFR ..... Open File Report
PC ..... Personal Communication

Deposit Name/NTS	Commodity	Tonnage-Grade Estimates and/or Dimensions	Ownership References	Reserve References	Status
Angus deposit (MDIR 31L14SW00014)	Ti, Fe	141 000 000 T @ 34.58% Fe, 15.64% TiO_2 to 1000 feet deep	Randsburg International Gold Corp.	AF Angus Tp.	Active
Bissett Creek deposit (MDIR 31L01SE00002)	flake graphite	26 038 000 T @ 1.86% flake graphite; 4744 000T @ 2.99% graphite	Industrial Minerals Inc.	AF Maria Tp.	Active
Brazeau prospect (MDIR 31L02NE0010)	Va, Ti, Fe, (garnet)	110 000T @ 0.76% V_2O_3, 7.9% TiO_2, 35.2% Fe for 2 lenses to 100 ft.; 950 000 T for 6 lenses to 100 ft.	A. Clark	MRC 11	Inactive
Burwash Lake prospect (MDIR 41P02SW00006)	Fe	15 possible pit areas outlined containing indicated or inferred reserves of 450 000 tons per vert. foot, aver. 20.7 % Fe. Potential tonnage est. @ 100 million tons. Preliminary concentration tests – concentrate grading 68.2% Fe, 5.0% SiO_2 with recovery of 93%	E. Blanchard	MRC 11	Inactive
Butler (Crocan Lake) prospect (MDIR 31L11SE00012)	Kyanite	50 Mt @ 13-17% kyanite	Kyanite Mining Corp.	AF Butler Tp.	Inactive
Butler Vermiculite deposit (MDIR 31L11SE00003)	Vermiculite	"A" zone: 144 000T @ 50-90% vermiculite	Hedman Res. Ltd.	n/a	Active
Cummings Lake prospect (MDIR 41I16NE00036)	Fe	327.9 Mt @ 26.9% soluable Fe total	D. Laronde	MRC 11	Inactive, underground exploration and bulk sampling
Errington/ Vermilion Mines (MDIR 41I11SW00006)	Zn, Cu, Pb	4.4 Mt @ 1.3 3% Cu, 1% Pb, 4% Zn; 9 Mt @ 1.14% Cu, 1% Pb, 3.8% Zn (drilling by Falconbridge Ltd. has increased these figures)	Falconbridge Ltd.	MRC 12	Inactive, past producer
Falcon Gold (MDIR 41I10SE00003)	Au	Estimate 60 000 t @ 0.23 oz/ ton Au	Kinross Gold Corp. / Millstream Mines Ltd.	E. Stringer, prospector, PC 1995	Active

Deposit Name/NTS	Commodity	Tonnage-Grade Estimates and/or Dimensions	Ownership References	Reserve References	Status
Fostung (Texas) (MDIR 41I04NE00036)	W, Mo	F33-10 zone, 100 000 tonnes/vertical m @ 0.214% WO_4 with 81 200 tonnes/vertical m @ 0.23% WO_4 and 0.016 % MoS_2	Breakwater Resources Ltd.	Ginn, R. M. and Beechan, A. W., CIM Bulletin, v.77, No. 863, p.60, 1984	Inactive, extensive work by Sulpetro Minerals Limited in late 1970s, early 1980s
Geneva Lake Mine (MDIR 41I13SE00002)	Cu, Pb, Zn (Ag, Au)	170 000 T @ 11% Zn. (Small production - 80 588 tons high grade ore)	D. Beilhartz	Properties with Mineral Inventories, Ontario, Canada, February 1996	Inactive, past-producer 1940s
Kidd Copper (AER Nickel)	Ni, Cu, PGE	Estimated 0.5 Mt averaging 0.71% Cu, 0.62% Ni in Robinson Zone (No. 1 Shaft area); 0.275 Mt @ similar grade in Rosen Zone (No. 2 Shaft area)	Crowflight Minerals Inc.	Canadian Mines Handbook (1969-70)	Active diamond drilling
Parkin Calcite (MDIR 41I15SW00041)	$CaCO_3$	147 460 probable and possible tons of "good, fair and poor" calcite	J. Brady	AF Parkin SP025	Inactive
Spanish River Mine (MDIR 41I05SW00014)	Cu, PGE	Estimate 0.9 Mt @ 0.5% Cu + PGM	D&H Consulting Services Inc.	AF	Inactive, past-producer 1969-70. 14 500 T stockpile on surface
Stralak Deposit (MDIR 41I13SE00044)	Zn, Cu, Pb (Ag)	800 000 tons @ 4% Zn, 0.3% Cu, 0.5% Pb, 2.0 opT Ag	Stralak Resources Inc.	AF	Inactive, last active 1993, diamond drilling
Sudbury Shakespeare (MDIR 41I05SW00076)	Ni, Cu, PGE	Estimated 2.1 million tons @ 0.36% Ni, 0.42% Cu, , 0.44g/t Pd, 0.40g/t Pt, 0.22g/t Au	Falconbridge Ltd., Ursa Major Minerals Inc.	Ursa Major Min. (company report)	Active
Wikwemikong (MDIR 41H13SE00012)	dolomite	Undetermined but possibly significant	Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve	n/a	Inactive, some widely spaced diamond-drill holes. Feasibility and several reports

Note: The resource estimates in this table are historic and do not follow the required disclosure for reserves and resources as outlined in National Instrument 43-101. All figures were generated by previous workers.

RESIDENT GEOLOGIST STAFF AND ACTIVITIES

In 2005, District Geologist M. Cosec, P. Geo., and District Support geologists D. Farrow and J.M Gaudreau staffed the Sudbury District Geologist Office. Summer Experience Program students K. Schonberger and J. Woodley ably assisted the office.

All staff attended and presented a Sudbury District mining and exploration poster at the Ontario Prospectors Association Northeast Geoscience Symposium held in Timmins in April 2005.

As Co-Chair of the Willet Green Miller Centre Joint Health and Safety Committee, D. Farrow participated in workplace safety inspections and committee meetings.

J.M. Gaudreau provided office and field supervision under the Summer Experience Program for 2 students.

The Sudbury District Geology Office provides free, short-term loans of a Beep-Mat and a proton magnetometer to qualified explorationists.

Due to ongoing staffing pressures in the Sudbury office, property visits were limited during 2005. No property visit reports or Recommendations for Exploration were generated in 2005.

Table 6. Property visits conducted by the Sudbury District Geologist Office in 2005 (keyed to figure 5).

Number (keyed to Figure 5)	Property / Occurrence	Township	Commodity
1	McCreedy West Mine – FNX Mining Co. Inc.	Levack	Ni, Cu, PGE
2	Podolsky Property – FNX Mining Co. Inc.	Norman	Ni, Cu, PGE
3	MacLennan Mine – Falconbridge Ltd.	MacLennan	Ni, Cu, PGE
4	Nickel Offsets – United Reef Ltd.	Foy	Ni, Cu, PGE
5	Butler Vermiculite – Enviro Industrial Technologies (Canada) Inc.	Butler	vermiculite
6	Janveaux	Mattawan	feldspar
7	Purdy Mica Mine	Mattawan	mica, feldspar, quartz
8	Marquette Lake	Marquette, Paudash	PGE, dimensional stone
9	Trill – Wallbridge Mining Co. Ltd.	Totten	Ni, Cu, PGE
10	Owen – J. Owen Development Ltd.	Nairn, Baldwin	trap rock
11	Lawson Quarry – Inco Ltd.	Curtin	silica
12	McMillan Mine – MBMI Resources Inc. / Young-Shannon Gold Mines Ltd.	Mongowin	Au
13	Bennett – J. Bennett	Pringle	dimensional stone
14	Brady – J. Brady	Fraleck	Mo

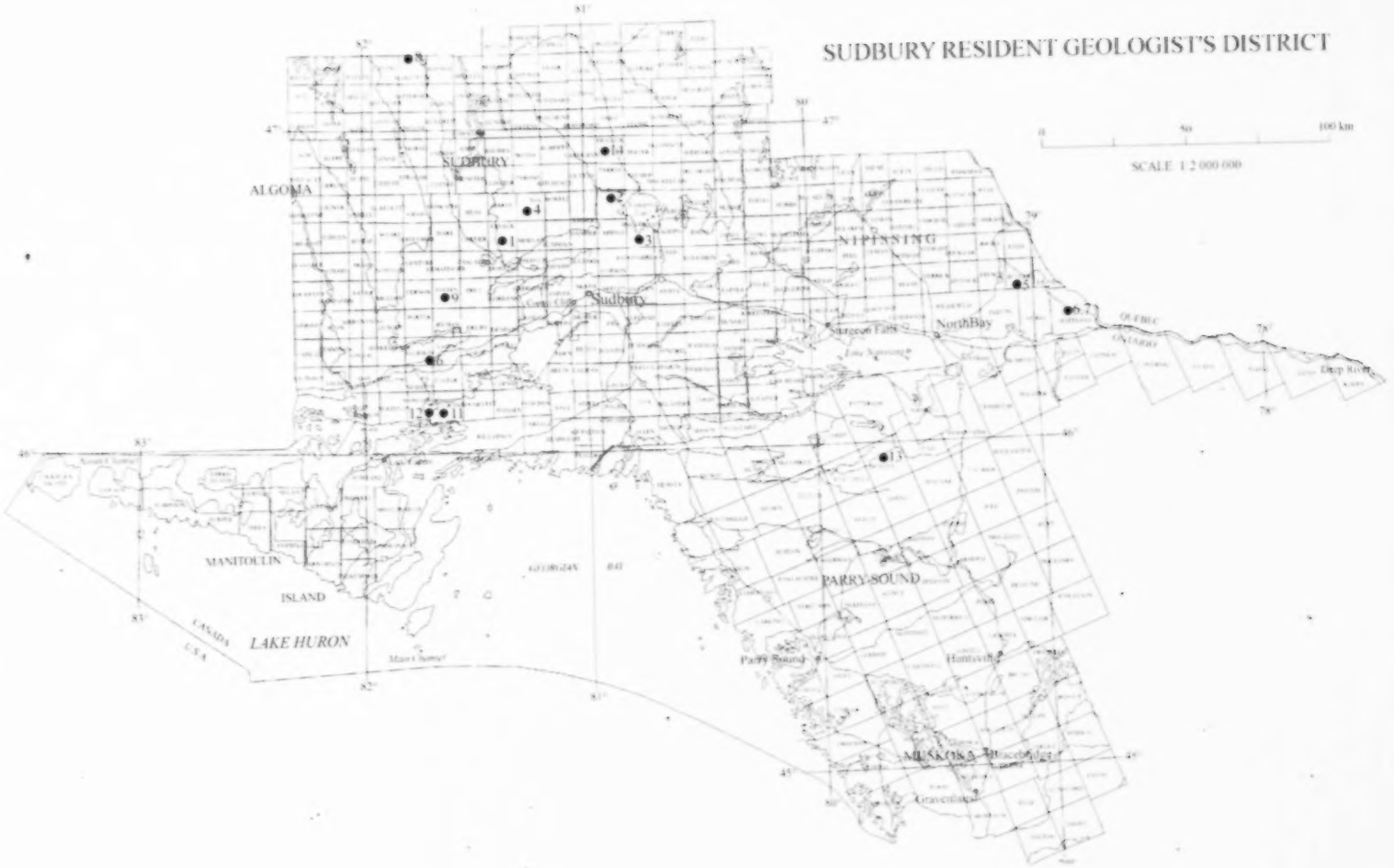

Figure 5. Property visits conducted by Sudbury District Office staff in 2005 (keyed to Table 6).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPLORATION

No recommendations for exploration are being contributed this year.

OGS ACTIVITIES AND RESEARCH BY OTHERS IN 2005

Selected recent publications and research work focused on areas within the Sudbury District are listed below and in Table 7.

Sudbury

Easton, R.M. 2005. Project Unit 04-016. Geology and mineral potential of Porter and Vernon townships, Southern Province; *in* Summary of Field Work and Other Activities 2005, Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6172, p.13-1 to 13-20.

South Swayze

Takats, P.A. and Jackson, J.E. 2005. South Swayze area high-density regional lake sediment and water geochemical survey, northeastern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6166, 121p.

Miscellaneous

Ames, D.E., Davidson, A., Bucke, J.L., and Card, K.D. 2005. Geology, Sudbury bedrock compilation; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4570, scale 1:50 000.

Easton, R.M. and Hart, T.R. 2005. Project Unit 05-001. International Platinum Symposium: Insights relevant to Ni-Cu-PGE mineral exploration in Ontario; *in* Summary of Field Work and Other Activities 2005, Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6172, p.14-1 to 14-14.

Jobin-Bevans, L.S. and Keyes, R.R. 2005. Geochemistry of the River Valley intrusion and the Nipissing gabbro suite, Sudbury, Ontario; implications for ore forming processes; Extended Abstracts, 10th International Platinum Symposium, August 8-11, 2005, Oulu, Finland, p.133-136.

Sproule, R.A., Lesher, C.M., Sutcliffe, R. and Tracanelli, H. 2005. Nipissing-aged Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in the Shakespeare intrusion; Extended Abstracts, 10th International Platinum Symposium, August 8-11, 2005, Oulu, Finland, p.239-242.

Table 7. Publications received by the Sudbury District Geologist Office in 2005.

Title	Author	Type and Year of Publication
Report of Activities 2004, Resident Geologist Program, Kirkland Lake Regional Resident Geologist Report: Sudbury District – OFR 6151	M. Cosec, M. Gaudreau, D. Farrow	OGS Open File Report, 2005
Report of Activities 2004, Resident Geologist Program, Kirkland Lake Regional Resident Geologist Report: Kirkland Lake District – OFR 6150	G. Meyer, G.P.B. Grabowski, D.L. Guindon and E.C. Chaloux	OGS Open File Report, 2005
Report of Activities 2004, Resident Geologist Program, Timmins Regional Resident Geologist Report: Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie Districts – OFR 6149	B.T. Atkinson, M. Hailstone, G.Wm. Seim, A.C. Wilson, D.M. Draper, V.J. Bulman and A. Pace	OGS Open File Report, 2005

Title	Author	Type and Year of Publication
Report of Activities 2004, Resident Geologist Program, Southern Ontario Regional Resident Geologist Report: Southeastern and Southwestern Ontario Districts, Mines and Minerals Information Centre and Petroleum Resources Centre – OFR 6152	P.J. Sangster, V.C. Papertzian, C. Lee, M. Barua, D.A. Laidlaw, K.G. Steele and T.R. Carter	OGS Open File Report, 2005
Report of Activities 2004, Resident Geologist Program, Red Lake Regional Resident Geologist Report: Red Lake and Kenora Districts – OFR 6146	A. Lichtblau, P. Hinz, C. Ravnaas, C.C. Storey, L. Kosloski, A. Raoul and R. Gula	OGS Open File Report, 2005
Report of Activities 2004, Resident Geologist Program, Thunder Bay South Regional Resident Geologist Report: Thunder Bay South District – OFR 6148	B.R. Schnieders, J.F. Scott, M.A. Magee and C. Komar	OGS Open File Report, 2005
Report of Activities 2004, Resident Geologist Program, Thunder Bay North Regional Resident Geologist Report: Thunder Bay North District – OFR 6147	M.C. Smyk, G.D. White, M.A. Magee and C. Komar	OGS Open File Report, 2005
Report of Activities 2004, Resident Geologist Program, Regional Land Use Geologist Report: Northwestern, Northeastern and Southern Ontario Regions – OFR 6153	R.E. Debicki, A.P. Drost, R.J. Fraser and D.J. Rowell	OGS Open File Report, 2005
South Swayze area high-density regional lake sediment and water geochemical survey, northeastern Ontario – OFR 6166	P.A. Takats and J.E. Jackson	OGS Open File Report, 2005
Summary of Field Work and Other Activities 2005, Ontario Geological Survey – OFR 6172	Edited by C.I. Baker, E.J. Debicki, R.I. Kelly, J.A. Ayer, R.M. Easton, and Z.B. Madon	OGS, Open File Report, 2005

In addition, the Sudbury District Geology Office receives copies of the Canadian Mining Journal, *The Northern Miner*, Nickel, and PDAC *In Brief*.

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Metric Conversion Table

Conversion from SI to Imperial			Conversion from Imperial to SI		
SI Unit	*Multiplied by*	*Gives*	*Imperial Unit*	*Multiplied by*	*Gives*
		LENGTH			
1 mm	0.039 37	inches	1 inch	**25.4**	mm
1 cm	0.393 70	inches	1 inch	**2.54**	cm
1 m	3.280 84	feet	1 foot	**0.304 8**	m
1 m	0.049 709	chains	1 chain	20.116 8	m
1 km	0.621 371	miles (statute)	1 mile (statute)	**1.609 344**	km
		AREA			
1 cm^2	0.155 0	square inches	1 square inch	**6.451 6**	cm^2
1 m^2	10.763 9	square feet	1 square foot	**0.092 903 04**	m^2
1 km^2	0.386 10	square miles	1 square mile	2.589 988	km^2
1 ha	2.471 054	acres	1 acre	0.404 685 6	ha
		VOLUME			
1 cm^3	0.061 023	cubic inches	1 cubic inch	**16.387 064**	cm^3
1 m^3	35.314 7	cubic feet	1 cubic foot	0.028 316 85	m^3
1 m^3	1.307 951	cubic yards	1 cubic yard	0.764 554 86	m^3
		CAPACITY			
1 L	1.759 755	pints	1 pint	0.568 261	L
1 L	0.879 877	quarts	1 quart	1.136 522	L
1 L	0.219 969	gallons	1 gallon	**4.546 090**	L
		MASS			
1 g	0.035 273 962	ounces (avdp)	1 ounce (avdp)	28.349 523	g
1 g	0.032 150 747	ounces (troy)	1 ounce (troy)	**31.103 476 8**	g
1 kg	2.204 622 6	pounds (avdp)	1 pound (avdp)	**0.453 592 37**	kg
1 kg	0.001 102 3	tons (short)	1 ton (short)	**907.184 74**	kg
1 t	1.102 311 3	tons (short)	1 ton (short)	**0.907 184 74**	t
1 kg	0.000 984 21	tons (long)	1 ton (long)	**1016.046 908 8**	kg
1 t	0.984 206 5	tons (long)	1 ton (long)	**1.016 046 90**	t
		CONCENTRATION			
1 g/t	0.029 166 6	ounce (troy)/ ton (short)	1 ounce (troy)/ ton (short)	34.285 714 2	g/t
1 g/t	0.583 333 33	pennyweights/ ton (short)	1 pennyweight/ ton (short)	1.714 285 7	g/t

OTHER USEFUL CONVERSION FACTORS

	Multiplied by	
1 ounce (troy) per ton (short)	31.103 477	grams per ton (short)
1 gram per ton (short)	0.032 151	ounces (troy) per ton (short)
1 ounce (troy) per ton (short)	20.0	pennyweights per ton (short)
1 pennyweight per ton (short)	0.05	ounces (troy) per ton (short)

Note: Conversion factors which are in bold type are exact. The conversion factors have been taken from or have been derived from factors given in the Metric Practice Guide for the Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Industries, published by the Mining Association of Canada in co-operation with the Coal Association of Canada.

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